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[illegible]

Official Announcement of Terms at Manila.

SIGNIFICANCE DISCUSSED

Difference of Opinion as to Extent of the Surrender.

CABLE IS NOW IN OPERATION

Dispatch Received Late Last Night by the War Department Direct From General Merritt at Manila—No Further Information Made Public—The Capitulation Is In Some Respects Similar to That at Santiago—General Opinion Is That It Includes the Archipelago.

Washington, August 20.—Official announcement of the terms of the capitulation agreed on at Manila reached the war department this evening in a dispatch from Major General Merritt. It was the first notification, officially, of the nature of the stipulation and embraced the complete terms in six articles.

There is considerable difference of opinion as to the exact significance of the terms of capitulation; but the best opinion obtainable tonight construed the language to embrace all Spanish possessions in the Philippines and not Manila alone.

An Elastic Construction.

While the preamble specifically cites the functions of the commission to be "to determine the details of the capitulation of the city and defenses of Manila and its suburbs and the Spanish forces stationed therein," it is pointed out that the word "suburbs" is an elastic expression, and the language of article one stating that the Spanish troops, both European and the native, capitulate "with the city and defenses," goes to emphasize this construction. This is the view expressed by war officials and [illegible] in this light, goes to confirm the press dispatches stating that the capitulation involves the whole Philippines.

An Unusual Provision.

One unusual provision is embraced in the reference to the return of surrendered arms, the article providing for their return when the Spanish evacuate "or the American army evacuates." This, however, is a formal expression and Secretary Alger tonight showed that there need be no alarm on that score by his statement: "There is no thought of the Americans evacuating."

All the unsettled points in the terms of surrender [illegible] have to be [illegible] determined by the president, though there is no doubt that he will approve whatever agreement General Merritt made. The terms make no reference to the harbor and strictly provide for land [illegible] Admiral Dewey, however, has made no report of the terms.

With Honors of War.

The capitulation follows in some respects that at Santiago. The Spaniards will be enabled to march out of town with [illegible] honors of war, [illegible] however, at some designated point and officers retaining side arms.

No present difficulties will be experienced in feeding the [illegible] Spanish troops on the island, though more supplies may have to be dispatched there later. These troops will not be returned to Spain by the government.

It is supposed that a merchant ship brought the Merritt dispatches from Manila to Hong Kong, as the navy department is not aware of the arrival at Hong Kong of a dispatch boat.

CABLE IN OPERATION.

Dispatch Received at Washington Direct From General Merritt at Santiago.

Washington, Aug. 20.—Major General Merritt [illegible] war department that the cable from Hong Kong to Manila is again in operation.

The dispatch from General Merritt came direct from Manila and was received at the war department at 11:02 p. m. It reads as follows:

"Manila, Aug. 19.

"Adjutant General, Washington.

"Cable now working to this point.

"Merritt."

Adjutant General Corbin immediately bore the dispatch to President McKinley. While nothing was made public, it is believed dispatches were sent direct from the president both to Major General Merritt and Admiral Dewey.

MERRITT'S LIST.

Only Five Killed, According to Official Report—Phenix's Name Not Included.

Washington, Aug. 20.—The war department has received the following:

Hong Kong, Aug. 20.

Adjutant General, Washington:

In assault on Manila, August 13, General Anderson commanded division; General MacArthur, first brigade; General Greene, second. Losses were as follows:

Killed.

FIRST SERGEANT HOLMES, Astor battery.

SERGEANT CRIMENS, Astor battery.

BUGLER PATTERSON, 13th Minnesota.

PRIVATE THOLLEN, [illegible] infantry.

PRIVATE DUNSMORE, First California.

Wounded.

Captain Seaback, 13th Minnesota, serious; Captain Bjornstad, same regiment, badly; Lieutenant Bunker, same regiment, slightly, and 40 enlisted men.

MERRITT.

MADRID NEWS.

Surprise and Indignation Produced by Fall of Manila—Peace Commission Appointed.

London, Aug. 21.—The Madrid correspondent of the Sunday Times says:

Great surprise and indignation have been produced by the news of the attack upon and the fall of Manila. Nothing is known as to the conditions that led to the surrender of the town. Statements [illegible] growing among the [illegible] classes, without the [illegible] of [illegible].

[illegible] Cuban [illegible] are [illegible] and cablegrams are said to have been received from General [illegible] saying he fears the volunteers will incite the Spanish Cuban population to revolt against the peace conditions.

The evacuation of Porto Rico will begin in September, but it is not expected that the evacuation of the Cuban towns will be [illegible] before November.

The peace commission will be composed of Senor Leon y Castillo, the Spanish ambassador to France; Senor [illegible] and Merry del Val and General [illegible].

TROUBLE THREATENED.

Porto Ricans Thirst for Revenge Against the Spaniards.

Ponce, Porto Rico, Aug. 21.—A war of retaliation against the Spaniards [illegible] of the islands [illegible] the Americans [illegible] as the natural [illegible] to the horrible outrages committed by the Spanish troops.

Early this morning the natives burned the town of [illegible], seven miles from here. The Spanish residents fled for their lives. Throughout the surrounding country the Spaniards are terror-stricken and are appealing to the Americans for protection.

The shooting by Spaniards here, which were open [illegible] of the peace protocol, have [illegible] again through fear of the rioters.

Seditions Suppressed.

Today's actions of two [illegible] which hysterically demanded [illegible] and the expulsion of all Spaniards [illegible] were suppressed by the military authorities, who are doing all [illegible] in their power to [illegible] the fears of the Spanish inhabitants.

Captain Evans, [illegible] marshal with [illegible] of the [illegible] infantry at his command, has doubled the provost guard, but too [illegible] officially in [illegible] of [illegible].

The natives who [illegible] for [illegible] General [illegible] of them are [illegible]. Over [illegible] of the [illegible] in the disturbance have been arrested.

A Skulking General.

Washington, Aug. 21.—The state department received a telegram today from Consul Thompson at Progreso, Mexico, [illegible] General Pando, the Spanish [illegible] second in command [illegible] had arrived incognito at Progreso yesterday on the Mexican steamer Campeche. The consul says General Pando seeks to enter Havana or Batabano, Cuba, on the British steamer Guillermo [illegible].

When last heard of General Pando was alleged to be in command of the Spanish forces at Manzanillo, [illegible] though at that time it was asserted at Havana that he was [illegible] there.

With the cessation of hostilities there appears to be no reason why he should not go to Havana or [illegible].

A Chicago Elevator Burned.

Chicago, Aug. [illegible].—The [illegible] Northwestern [illegible] elevator at [illegible] and the [illegible] was destroyed by fire tonight, entailing a total loss of [illegible]. The fire originated by a gas pipe blowing out when John Smith, watchman of the building, went into the [illegible] room of the building to turn off the gas for the night. Only a slight explosion followed the igniting of the gas, but the whole building was soon in flames. Several freight cars in the yards of the Chicago and Northwestern road were burned. Only a small quantity of grain was stored in the elevator.

TERMS OF CAPITULATION.

Text of Agreement by Which the City and Defenses of Manila and Spanish Forces Therein Were Surrendered.

Washington, Aug. 20.—The war department late this afternoon posted the following cablegram from General Merritt, giving the terms of the capitulation of Manila:

Hong Kong, Aug. 20, 1898.

Adjutant General, Washington:

The following are the terms of capitulation:

The undersigned, having been appointed a commission to determine the details of the capitulation of the city and defenses of Manila, and its suburbs and the Spanish forces stationed therein, in accordance with agreement entered into the previous day by Major General Wesley Merritt, United States army, commander in chief in the Philippines and His Excellency, Don Fermin Jaudenes, acting general-in-chief of the Spanish army in the Philippines, have agreed upon the following:

1. The Spanish troops, European and natives, capitulate with the city and defenses, with all honors of war, depositing their arms in the places designated by the authorities of the United States and remaining in the quarters designated and under the orders of their officers and subject to the control of the aforesaid United States authorities until the conclusion of the treaty of peace between the two belligerent nations. All persons included in the capitulation remain at liberty; the officers remaining in their respective homes, which shall be respected as long as they observe the regulations prescribed for their government and the laws in force.

2. Officers shall retain their side arms, horses and private property. All public horses and public property of all kinds shall be turned over to the staff officers designated by the United States.

3. Complete returns in duplicate of men by organizations and full lists of public property and stores shall be rendered to the United States within [illegible] days from this date.

4. All questions relating to the repatriation of officers and men of the Spanish forces and of their families and of the expenses which said repatriation may occasion shall be referred to the government of the United States at Washington. Spanish families may leave Manila at any time convenient to them. The return of the arms surrendered by the Spanish forces shall take place when they evacuate the city, or when the American army evacuates.

5. Officers and men included in the capitulation shall be supplied by the United States according to their rank with rations and necessary aid, as though they were prisoners of war, until the conclusion of a treaty of peace between the United States and Spain. All the funds in the Spanish treasury and all other public funds shall be turned over to the authorities of the United States.

6. This city, its inhabitants, its churches and religious worship, its educational establishments and its private property of all descriptions, are placed under the safeguard of the faith and honor of the American army.

F. W. Greene, Brig. General of Vols. U. S. A.

B. L. Lamberton, Captain U. S. A.

Chas. Whittier, Lieut. Colonel and Inspector General.

E. H. Crowder, Lieut. Colonel and Judge Advocate.

Nicholas De La Pena, Auditor General.

Carlos Reyes, Colonel De Ingenieros.

Jose Maria Olaguer, Feliu de Estado Mayor.

[illegible] THE FLEET

Heartiest Enthusiasm for Returning Heroes.

AN INSPIRING SPECTACLE

The Fighting Squadron Given a Rousing Reception.

WAS CHEERED BY THOUSANDS

All Along the Line Every Point of Vantage On the Shore Was Packed With People and Vessels of All Descriptions Crowded the River—An Imposing Spectacle Presented at Grant's Tomb When the Victorious Fleet Gave the National Salute.

New York, Aug. 20.—Hundreds of thousands of people along the banks of the [illegible] and thousands on all [illegible] [illegible] their shouts in a [illegible] of welcome to the returned North Atlantic squadron under command of Rear Admiral Sampson, and as far as an American could [illegible] desired was [illegible] to the [illegible] of the [illegible] solid [illegible] steam whistles of all [illegible] and small [illegible] hoisted from the fort to [illegible] for the home coming of the naval heroes with their battle scarred ships.

Early in the morning the seven [illegible] ships, the New York, Iowa, Indiana, Brooklyn, Massachusetts, Oregon and Texas [illegible] Tompkinsville, S. I. [illegible] with Admiral Sampson that New York city [illegible] but the news was [illegible] by [illegible] the [illegible] part of the [illegible].

Ready for the Start.

By [illegible] o'clock the big [illegible] [illegible] steams, looming [illegible] or some [illegible] of smaller [illegible] had come down to get a [illegible] [illegible] along their decks [illegible] lined were the [illegible] all strongly [illegible] lead colored armor of the [illegible].

When the hour for the [illegible] as if [illegible] the great ships [illegible] the perfect [illegible] all descriptions [illegible] around the [illegible] [illegible] which [illegible].

The Review Formation.

Suddenly [illegible] New York [illegible] 2 with [illegible] followed by the [illegible] in the following order: Iowa, Indiana, Brooklyn, Massachusetts, Oregon, Texas. It was [illegible] before the [illegible] into review formation [illegible] the New York [illegible] [illegible] formed in a regular line.

The start was [illegible] by [illegible] [illegible] the first salute. It was [illegible] [illegible] before the [illegible] [illegible] and the roar [illegible] the water [illegible] on the way to General Grant's tomb.

All along the line, on [illegible] homes and every possible point of [illegible], people were packed. The river craft, [illegible] were [illegible] with passengers [illegible] naval heroes. The [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible]. As the [illegible] Battery, [illegible] cheered [illegible] hundreds of [illegible] over the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] on the lower deck of the [illegible] steamer.

As the grim-looking battleships moved up the river, the crowds became denser and the enthusiasm was more marked. At Riverside drive, with its steep grassy slope, the scene was like an amphitheater. Tens of thousands of people covered the green slope and as the battleships approached a mighty cheer arose that reverberated back and forth across the [illegible].

From the bottom of the slope an observation train crawled lazily along, so piled even with the ships, above this was the vast sea of humanity extending to General Grant's tomb, which was to mark the terminus of the return of the squadron, and where a national salute of 21 guns was fired. The tomb, standing high, white and solemn, was far above the waters of the river, looked to be built upon a foundation of faces.

An Imposing Spectacle.

For the first time in the parade the battleship crew together. Just at the point of return there was a momentary lull, as if expecting a climax. Suddenly from the sides and turrets of the battleships there was a vivid flash, following this a tremendous roar, announcing the beginning of the national salute. The heavy smoke curled and tumbled down towards the water and up into the air until the ships had been almost hidden, but the roar, coming again and again, seemed to rock the waters themselves. It was an imposing spectacle as the big battleships boomed a salute to the nation, and the guns that sounded the knell of Admiral Cervera's ships at Santiago boomed a reverent obeisance to the dead hero, Grant.

Return of the Squadron.

The salute ended, the return of the squadron along the line of review was begun. It was a repetition of the enthusiastic scenes on the way up the river. Every whistle that could be brought into use, played its part; every bell, every band, joined in honoring the fleet and above all were the resounding echoes of the shouts from on water and on land.

The parade of the ships, from the time it passed the Battery on its way up the river, to the time it re-passed on its way to anchorage off Tompkinsville, occupied just two hours and thirty-five minutes.

AT SANTIAGO.

General Shafter Will Leave Monday—A Lighter Sunk.

Santiago, Aug. 20.—This afternoon the steam lighter Laura struck a rock near the steel pier and sank in [illegible] feet of water. At the time of the accident she had on board [illegible] of the Third Michigan regiment. No lives were lost, but an exciting scramble for the [illegible] took place in which many of the men fell in the shallow water.

General Shafter and the [illegible] who are under the care of [illegible] will leave on Monday on the transport Mexico.

The civil [illegible] of Santiago [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] of the Eighth [illegible] regiment which [illegible] The chief offenders have been [illegible].

The embarkation of Spanish troops at Santiago will be completed [illegible].

HOT SPRINGS FIRE.

Windsor and National Hotels Burned With Loss of Three Lives and Perhaps More.

Hot Springs, [illegible] A fire, which resulted in the loss of two hotels [illegible] [illegible] started in the National hotel this morning.

The identified dead are:

MRS. [illegible], Greenville, [illegible]

W. H. WILLIS, [illegible] county, Arkansas.

MR. HUGHES, [illegible]

[illegible] Miss Lula [illegible] of [illegible] the local police department. A dozen or more were more or less injured and it is believed by [illegible] and [illegible] several bodies will be found.

The fire [illegible] of the National [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] States [illegible].

[illegible] Mr. [illegible] three [illegible] to the [illegible] and died in a few minutes.

Mr. [illegible] attempted to [illegible] the first floor by the stairway but [illegible] [illegible] 8 o'clock [illegible].

[illegible]

FOREIGN POLICY.

RESOLUTIONS OF NATIONAL CONFERENCE AT SARATOGA.

Liberty of People [illegible] of the Nation—Should Be Allowed to Be Self-governing. United States Retaining Only Coaling Stations.

[illegible]

[illegible] of our people.

"We [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] and for [illegible] [illegible] that [illegible] should [illegible].

Disposal of Territory.

[illegible] from which we [illegible] the United States [illegible] govern them [illegible] under the protection of the United States and the question [illegible] both, they should be permanently [illegible].

"The United States in behalf of [illegible] territory [illegible] adopt proper measures for securing [illegible] of the revenues of those countries, the establishment of free elementary and secular schools sufficient for the instruction of all [illegible] of school age.

Consular Reform.

"We count the present an auspicious time for the establishment by the United States of a trained diplomatic and consular service.

"We heartily approve of the principle of arbitration in the settlement of international difficulties and urge that its largest practicable application be secured by treaties of arbitration.

"We cordially favor the precedent set by President McKinley in refusing at the beginning of the war to grant letters of marque, and [illegible] and we recommend that in the peace to be concluded between the United States and Spain the practice of privateering be forever prohibited; also that provision be made as foreshadowed by the government of the United States in refusing to sign the declaration of Paris in 1856 for the exemption from capture of private property at sea in accordance with the enlightened sentiments of mankind."

Chairman Henry Wade Rogers and Secretary Ralph W. Easley, of Chicago, and the committee of 21 were instructed to present the resolutions to President McKinley and his cabinet for their consideration.

The convention tonight adjourned, subject to call of Chairman Rogers.

Lawton Has Troops Enough.

Washington, Aug. 20.—Major General Lawton, in command of the military department of Santiago, has notified the war department that the number of troops under his command, including the Fifth infantry and Twenty-[illegible] Kansas volunteers, will be sufficient for the maintenance of peace and good order in that province. In case it is decided to send him reinforcements however, he suggests that it be a squadron of cavalry.

HEROES OF COLORADO

First to Plant the Flag on Manila's Walls.

ONE KILLED IN ATTEMPT

Charles Phenix of Company [illegible], Denver, the Victim.

RICHARD HOLMES SUCCEEDED

A Member of the Same Company Caught Up the Flag from His Dead Comrade and Raised It on the Fortifications — Additional Details of the Assault on the City—Heroism and Enthusiasm Shown by All Who Took Part.

New York, Aug. 19.—A dispatch to the [illegible] from [illegible] August 13 [illegible] the story of the [illegible].

"The [illegible] in the capture of [illegible] the Astor battery, which [illegible] by the Colorado [illegible] and Nebraska volunteers.

[illegible] General MacArthur [illegible] complimented the [illegible] for their valor and [illegible].

[illegible] led the column supported by the [illegible] volunteers and the [illegible] too heavy to move [illegible].

[illegible] along the Pasay road, [illegible] the river Pasig, where [illegible].

[illegible] others.

[illegible] Fall Back.

[illegible]

Killed.

[illegible]

Wounded.

[illegible]

One Colorado Soldier Killed.

[illegible] PHENIX, private Colorado [illegible].

[illegible] HOWELL, Fourteenth regulars.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Nebraska volunteers.

ROBERT M'CANN, Fourteenth regulars.

[illegible] M'CONNELL, California volunteers.

[illegible] PATTERSON, private, Minnesota volunteers.

[illegible], private, Twenty-Third infantry.

Wounded.

[illegible], captain, Minnesota volunteers.

[illegible], captain, Minnesota volunteers.

[illegible], private, Twenty-Third regulars.

[illegible], private, Minnesota volunteers.

John Desmond, private, California volunteers.

Albert Hemming, private, California volunteers.

[illegible], private, Minnesota volunteers.

[illegible], Twenty-Third regulars.

Private Moore, Minnesota volunteers.

Private [illegible], Twenty-Third regulars.

Private Newman, Twenty-Third regulars.

Private [illegible], Twenty-Third regulars.

Private Tetzoll, Minnesota volunteers.

Spanish Loss.

The Spanish loss is estimated at not less than [illegible], including both killed and wounded, and in the neighborhood of [illegible] captured. Vast stores of military and naval supplies were seized.

The casualties on the American side were [illegible] and not a single man on the fleet was injured.

Through four lines of intrenchments extending for two miles the enemy was driven [illegible] to the walled portion of Manila, till the Spaniards surrendered.

As the stars and stripes were raised over the palace of the governor, Captain General Jaudenes burst into tears and his suite hid their faces in their hands.

Almost impregnable fortifications had been stormed, including four blockhouses and innumerable [illegible] blockades. All were carried with the pluck and valor characteristic of the Americans.

In General Greene's brigade the Colorado and California volunteers and the Eighteenth regulars drove the Spaniards back in panic. First and West [illegible] deeds of bravery.

An Early Start.

The soldiers knew on Friday night that an attack was to be made. Reveille was sounded at [illegible] o'clock. The troops arose singing and cheering. For weeks they had been encamped in swamps or lying in ditches filled with water, exposed to the tropical rains. They had waited patiently for the order to attack, and when it came the demonstrations were unanimous along the lines.

A heavy rain set in as the troops left camp. The men marched two miles in mud over shoe-tops to the intrenchments.

Each carried two days' rations and 150 cartridges.

The American intrenchments extended from the beach on the left [illegible] yards in a northeast line, terminating in a rice swamp. The ground was covered with water, bamboos and rank vegetation.

The enemy's trenches varied from 300 to 500 yards. The one in front was 500 yards.

To the east of the beach is the Manila road and 1200 yards away is the Pasay road. Both roads passed through the lines into the city. Almost impassable swamps lie between the roads.

General Greene's brigade occupied the left from the beach across the Manila road to the swamp. General MacArthur's brigade held the right on both sides of the Pasay road. Directly in front of General MacArthur was a Spanish battery and a blockhouse.

Order of Battle.

The troops arrived in position on the lines at [illegible] a. m. Fourth battalion of reserves held the Pasay road and the general reserve, [illegible] battalions back of General Greene, held the territory between the beach and the Manila road.

The monitor Monterey steamed slowly across the bay in front of Malate. The flagship Olympia, the cruiser Raleigh and the gunboat Petrel followed.

The enemy had two lines of intrenchments in front of General Greene. Back of these lines was Rio Cingalon, a small stream. Next beyond was the powder magazine, an ancient fortress, mounting one six-inch gun. Immense standing walls and trenches surrounded the fortress on the south and seaward sides.

General Anderson was in command of the division, which was composed of two brigades.

Olympia Opened Fire.

Suddenly, at 9:30 a. m., the Olympia opened fire with her starboard five-inch [illegible] at a range of [illegible] yards. The troops [illegible] and waved hats. The first shots fell short, but again and again the guns roared and the projectiles fell closer and closer to the enemy's stronghold.

The Raleigh and Petrel, covered with the national colors, tried their fire with [illegible] six-inch guns at 2500 yards. Shell after shell burst in the fort and drove the [illegible] panic-stricken toward Manila. Every shot was marked by debris hurled high in the air.

Soon the enemy deserted the trenches in front of General Greene, but ran only to the right into the bamboo swamps. Then they began quick work.

Two shots from the battery in the [illegible] was the only reply given to the fleet's [illegible]. Both were 500 yards short. The [illegible] is at Callao and the Punch [illegible] advanced within 1000 yards and began sending deadly hail from their rapid-fire and machine guns.

By this time the fortress was deserted and the fleet was signaled to cease firing.

Then the orders to advance were given. The Colorado troops formed in column with their flag flying to the breeze and dashed into the Rio Cingalon, wading waist deep. The Californians followed.

The enemy's Mausers began to crack on the [illegible] front and on the left, but the shooting was wild.

The Colorado men, cheering heartily, ran up to the fort and took possession. Private Phenix climbed to the ramparts and pulled down the Spanish flag, and as he was raising the American standard he was shot dead.

Thereupon Private Richard Holmes seized the flag and ran it up on the pole. This was the first American flag to be hoisted on the walls of Manila, and as it [illegible] to the breeze great cheer went up from the Colorado troops and the accompanying westerners. In the [illegible] attack the troops had been alternately cheering and singing. They swept everything before them in the spirit of their heroism and enthusiasm.

The Colorados, Californians and the Eighteenth infantry drove the Spaniards through the streets of Malate. The enemy threw away arms and ammunition in the flight. Their trenches were filled with Mauser cartridges.

The troops followed them, capturing the Luneta battery and chasing the enemy into the walled city.

General Greene passed around the wall [illegible] and took Binondo on the north side of the Pasig river, where he established his headquarters.

Meanwhile General MacArthur's brigade working the right wing was having the [illegible] kind of [illegible].

Two guns of the Utah battery opened on blockhouse No. 14 and soon knocked out the [illegible] Then the troops advanced up the Pasay road toward the city, the Minnesota [illegible] in the lead, and, as previously described, had the hottest fighting of the day at the junction of the Cingalon road.

The Spanish soon retreated and General MacArthur entered the city and established headquarters in Malate.

The insurgents followed up the advance of our troops. An attempt was made to keep them out of the city, but it was found impossible. Thousands entered in companies, took possession of empty houses and began pillaging.

Malate and Ermita, the fashionable residence district, were deserted.

The troops scattered and stopped the insurgents' pillaging as far as possible, but complaints continue to come in.

RICHARD G. HOLMES.

Brief Sketch of the Man Who Finally First Hoisted the American Flag at Manila.

Denver, Aug. 19.—Richard G. Holmes is but 22 years of age. He resided in Denver from last September until the First Colorado volunteers took the train for the coast and during that term of residence made many scores of friends. He was generally liked and respected wherever known, being a perfect gentleman on all occasions, and possessing a knack for making himself popular in all circles. He is a graduate of Lafayette, and a young man with a very promising future before him. Upon graduating from college in June, [illegible], Holmes went to Montana, there to spend the summer months with his brother on a cattle ranch, but he did not remain on the ranch as long as he had expected to.

Fred W. Firth, an employe of the Gulf road, and formerly a prominent member of the D. W. C., is an uncle of Holmes. Holmes is a football player of no mean reputation, and when Firth was appointed manager of the Denver Wheel club team the thought occurred to him that it might be wise to enlist the services of his nephew for the advancement of the club team. He played right guard on the team, the same position which he filled for three years with credit on the Lafayette eleven, and proved his ability with the pig-skin beyond the question of a doubt. He made many friends in and out of the club.

When the air began to be filled with war rumors last spring the D. W. C. took upon itself the duty of filling a company in the Colorado National guard. Holmes was one of the first to cast his lot with the guardsmen and was appointed second sergeant of the company. Afterward, at Camp Adams he was chosen to fill the honorable position of regimental color-bearer and to march at the head of his regiment. Holmes is a giant in stature, measuring six feet six inches in height, weighing 210 pounds, and possessing massively broad shoulders. Thus it is easy to see that he offered a convenient target for the Spanish bullets, and it is considered little less than marvelous that he passed through the ordeal alive. His friends here are of the opinion that his act of daring before Manila should win a commission for him.

An Ohio postmaster has discovered and obtained a book that was presented to William McKinley by his father 40 years ago. The postmaster has forwarded the volume to the president. At the time young McKinley received the book he was a volunteer and sent it to the man who now returns it and who was then postmaster at Poland, O.

LAST OF THE TRIO

Purdy, Partner of Crumley and Ripley, Captured.

MOST DANGEROUS OF THEM ALL

Sheriff Boynton Believes the Three Have Been Responsible for Most of the Horse and Harness Stealing and Ore Thieving Done in Cripple Creek for the Past Two Years—Capture Was Sensational.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Aug. 19.—Purdy, the partner of Sherman Crumley, has been wounded and captured. He is the man who escaped from the wagon the night of August 16, when Crumley was arrested with a wagon-load of stolen goods and has been in hiding ever since. Purdy was captured shortly after noon today by Frank Cherryhomes. He was hiding in a cabin about a mile west of Gillett near the Lincoln property.

Cherryhomes learned the man's whereabouts and told the sheriff's friends that he thought he knew where the outlaw could be found. Mr. Boynton sent word to Cherryhomes that he would pay him $50 if he would only show the officers where to lay their hands on the man. This word reached Cherryhomes today and instead of putting the sheriff on the trail he started out agenting himself, working under Marshal Bickens.

He found Purdy at the cabin and entered into conversation with him. Cherryhomes had a rifle in his hands but Purdy also had a gun and there was a spice of danger in the fun. After talking for a little while Purdy became suspicious, whipped out his revolver and covered Cherryhomes with it, asking him with an oath what he wanted here anyway. The officer tried for a long time to talk Purdy out of thinking any harm of his visit but the outlaw kept him walking around among the quaking aspen for an hour and a half with revolver drawn. Finally he grew a little less suspicious and allowed Cherryhomes to step a little to the rear. Quick as a wink Cherryhomes dealt him a stunning blow over the head with the barrel of his Winchester and disarmed him. He came into Gillett leading his prisoner. Deputy Sheriff Frank Boynton started for Colorado Springs tonight with Purdy.

Last, but Not Least.

Purdy is the last of the trio of men who are thought to be responsible for many a depredation in this district during the last two years. The first to fall into the clutches of the law was Charley Ripley, who was sent down to Fremont county a few weeks ago on a charge of horse stealing. The second was Sherm Crumley's arrest Tuesday night by Frank Boynton, while trying to dispose of a wagon load of stolen goods. Purdy is the last and is counted by the officers the most dangerous of the three.

Frank Boynton and Detective McMahon went to Crumley's place on Spring creek this morning and found some more harness which has been identified. Another set of harness and a saddle belonging to Mr. Clarker was found in Purdy's cabin in Gillett this afternoon. The very harness which was on the team the night Crumley was arrested had been stolen.

Sheriff Boynton was asked this evening about the past deeds of the men, Ripley, Crumley and Purdy. "I have no doubt," he said, "that these three men have been responsible for most of the horse and harness stealing and powder thieving done in this camp for the past two years." He is much pleased at the prospect that they will all be sent to the penitentiary for a term of years.

PENNSYLVANIA CLOUDBURST.

Six Children Were Swept Away and Probably Drowned.

Pittsburg, Aug. 19.—A cloudburst up Saw Mill run this morning caused a flood in that stream, endangering the lives of a dozen persons. Six children are missing and are supposed to have been drowned. They are:

ANNA HOLZAPFEL.
IRENE LOFTUS.
REGIS LOFTUS.
GENEVIEVE SHAUGHNESSY.
NELLIE SAULS.
MARGARET SHAUGHNESSY.

The water in the run began to rise this morning and at 9 o'clock a great volume of water came down. The missing children, together with some older persons, were standing on the porch of a tenement house in Violet alley in the rear of Main street, near West Carson. This porch overhung the river. When the great wave [illegible] feet high came down the porch was carried away, and the people went with it.

Efforts to Rescue the Children.

Mrs. John Loftus, mother of two of the children, and two men, were the adults in danger. The woman made a heroic effort to save the children, but to no purpose.

Near the mouth of the run the sand dredge Pittsburg was moored, and when the men in it saw the wreckage coming down the stream and the people struggling for life, they stopped all else and went to the rescue. The men and the woman were carried into the Ohio river, but were saved by the sand diggers. The woman had excited the admiration of all who saw the catastrophe by her efforts. She was almost overwhelmed a number of times, but each time fought off the debris and came to the surface.

The great body of water did much damage. A sandbar 15 feet high at the foot of the run was washed away.

Parties of men are searching for the bodies of the children.

There was a heavy and continuous downpour of rain throughout western Pennsylvania from midnight until 8 o'clock this morning and considerable damage was done by washouts and the overflowing of small streams, but as far as known there were no other casualties.

PART OF THE SEVENTH.

Five Hundred Men Have Left Santiago for the North.

Santiago, Aug. 19.—Afternoon—A portion of the First regiment of infantry left this morning on the steamer D. H. Miller. This afternoon 500 of the District of Columbia troops sailed on the transport Hudson, 500 of the Seventh infantry on the Yucatan and the six companies of the 34th Michigan on the transport Santiago. The troops are going forward as rapidly as possible. Owing to the increase in sickness, there is much need of hospital ships. The number of those sick is large, and there are not sufficient accommodations for them.

The embarkation of the Spanish troops continues. One thousand will leave on the Ville de Verdi tonight. Next week smaller transports will take the Spaniards at Guantanamo bay.

Two young Irishmen were walking through the Bronx Park the other day, when one of them picked a flower. "Don't do that, Mike," exclaimed his companion, "don't you know that this is a bo-tan-ical garden?" pronouncing the "o" in botanical long and emphasizing strongly the third syllable of the word. "Ah, Pat," was the reply, "but it's the great antiquarian ye are."

[illegible]

[illegible] Wants to Know What the War Department Has Done.

SECRETARY ALGER'S ANSWER

He Says the Details Would Bewilder the Questioner If Anything Would—Summary of the Work That Has Been Done and Some of the Difficulties Encountered.

New York, Aug. 21.—Hon. Chauncey M. Depew has received a letter from the secretary of war and has consented to its publication. The letter, which was written in reply to a request for information on the subject referred to, is as follows:

War Department, Aug. 13, 1898.

My Dear Mr. Depew:

The great pressure of business has prevented my sending to you the statement you were kind enough to ask for, as to what had been accomplished in the way of outfitting the army for the field, conduct of the campaign, etc. Also the chiefs of divisions have been too much driven with work to compile the data required. One not in the midst of the work can hardly realize what an undertaking it is to call 27,000 men into the field at one time coming from all the states and to have them mustered and gathered in camps on so short notice, and this, too, when we had scarcely any camp outfit for their accommodation, all having to be made for by the war department, as you know, when war was declared, there was no equipment whatever for the volunteers in store.

That this was successfully accomplished with very few accidents is a matter of record. Subsequent calls, including the regular army, which numbered about 27,000 men when war was declared, made a total of 28[illegible]50 men. To accomplish all this in short time has been a great work.

Some Difficulties.

Of course, gathering this vast number of men together, in a large measure undisciplined troops and company commanders—Indian fashion—led to a lack of knowledge as to the sanitary conditions to be observed, and carelessness in not observing instructions when were furnished as to the proper use of them, added largely to the work of the medical department. In addition to this, from the homes of 200,000 volunteers has constantly been taken all to which might happen to their soldiers, and hundreds of inquiries made by letters and telegrams have been received every day concerning individual soldiers. The conviction on the part of the relatives that the War Department is responsible for the care of their individuals has naturally aroused some severe criticism, and cases of sickness and death and caused much sorrow. There is not a family, young man or young woman in the country who, if they think that it is good, will not agree to large taxes, if necessary, and anything else asked to be made, if they can be certain that their sons are not allowed to go to the country and be stricken with disease.

Officers' Responsibility.

The department has done its utmost to keep the hospitals supplied with all they asked for, but of course the officers in charge of the field are the ones who must be held responsible for the proper care of their commands. For instance, one army corps, you remember, disregarded orders and entered upon operations without the proper number of hospital stores, and had to send back for them, losing over 2 per cent of its sick by the delay. Others have not done so well, and others have been, no doubt, to some extent, negligent. One division commander, for instance, ordered his sick out of hospital tents into the open air, where they died like sheep in the rain. In other cases, officers have been court martialed and removed from command for cowardice, but these exceptions are few. The brave, self-sacrificing officers have been the rule, and their devotion to their duty has been the admiration of all who have had the opportunity to observe it. The officers and men who have died in the service of their country have not been the ones to complain or to desert their posts of duty. On the contrary, they have been the ones who, when they themselves were down with the fever, have, in delirium, been still calling upon their companies to "fall in" and "to the front" to meet the enemy, and have, in their last moments, expressed their sorrow that they could not be there to share the fate of their comrades who had fallen before them in the battle. Such officers as these have been the ones who have been the backbone of the army, and to them is due the credit for the good name that the army has earned for itself in the present war. Of course, there are exceptions to this, as there are to all else in life, but they are few, and should not be allowed to obscure the fact that our officers, as a class, have been brave, self-sacrificing, and patriotic to a degree that has been the admiration of those who have had the opportunity to observe their conduct.

Surgeons.

The surgeon general has had the entire medical department of the army under his control, and has had to organize it as he went along, and to meet the requirements of a force ten times greater than that for which the department was originally organized to care for. In addition to the ordinary medical officers of the regular army, he has had to provide for the care of the sick by the employment of a large force of contract surgeons, physicians and nurses, and has had to organize a force of hospital stewards from the enlisted men of the army, who have been detailed for service in the hospitals, and who have proved themselves most efficient and valuable men for the service. The surgeon general has had to provide for the care of the sick in camp, on the transports, and in hospitals at home and abroad, and has had to provide means of transportation for the sick from the front to the hospitals at the rear, and has had to provide hospitals at the various points to which the sick could be brought for treatment. The number of surgeons who are employed from civil life, besides those commissioned in the corps, division and brigade surgeons, furnishing medical supplies and answering the demands from all over the country and from camps at Santiago, Porto Rico and Manila. The work done in this line is almost beyond comprehension.

The commissary general has purchased and distributed up to August 1, 110,907,295 pounds of rations, which have been transported and distributed to all armies in the field here and at Santiago, Porto Rico and Manila, besides the large quantity distributed among the destitute Cubans.

Quartermaster's Department.

The quartermaster general's report is too long even to give an approximate idea of his work. In the way of transportation to Honolulu, Manila, Santiago and Porto Rico and return homes, there have been sent 82,638 men, with artillery equipment and supplies. By train in this country there have been transported 9,700 officers, 233,962 enlisted men; also 582 animals, besides thousands of wagons, artillery and other quartermaster's, commissary, ordnance and signal service stores. The total number of articles of clothing and camp equipment distributed to the army by the quartermaster's department has been 6,271,186, of which I can mention a few articles as follows:

Blankets, 288,759; blouses, 283,762; trousers, 406,423; hats, 334,106; canvas field uniforms, 83,200; shoes, 511,375 pairs undershirts, 736,965; tents, 179,112; etc., etc.

The total weight of food and forage distributed daily is approximately 900 tons.

Added to this is the large fleet of transports chartered and purchased, the management of the same in conveying troops, supplies and ammunition.

The paymaster has promptly paid the army and is deserving of very great credit for his work.

The signal service has provided most efficient service, furnishing cable, telegraph, telephone and signal service to the different commands in the field.

If you had a day or two to spare, I would like to sandwich in a little work for you. I would like to send you these statements in detail, which I think would bewilder you, if anything can.

Sincerely yours,

R. A. Alger.

Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, New York.

SPAIN'S SUFFERING.

Misery Among the Prisoners at the Santiago Camp—Decimated By Disease.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

Santiago, Cuba, Aug. 9.—Since the surrender of Santiago, one thing has been uppermost in our minds, namely, the health and condition of the brave American soldiers who fought and were victorious and this was very proper, they certainly deserve whatever could be done for them upon this score. In accordance with the protests from commanding officers, the orders from Washington as to the disposition of the army were changed and our troops are embarking daily for the north. Today the first of our Spanish prisoners were put on board the transport we have hired to take them home.

Ten thousand of the men have been in camp for more than three weeks, just outside of the city limits. They were much nearer to the palace than our own men, they were our prisoners and we, one and all, avoided the roads that led near their camps because of the vile odors that arose therefrom.

Today, as the Spaniards passed through the city on the way to the docks we saw sights that brought tears to the eyes of men who are not readily moved to tears. Down on the dock, in a narrow space of shed at a warehouse some 200 Spaniards waited orders to move on to the lighter which would convey them to the much talked of Spanish hospital ship Alicante.

These men were thin and of a sickly pallor, hollow cheeked, weak and sick.

"We are the well men who have brought the sick into the town on litters," they explained. Down on the wharf being loaded on the steam lighter Bessie were long lines of stretchers, each with its pitiful burden. Fates that looked like death's heads, every line of the skull marked on the yellow skin, protruding teeth over which lips would not close. One man grasped in a claw that had crushed them, three American hard-tacks. Others had food hidden under their scant covering. The weight was as nothing, yet four well men staggered under the burden of one stretcher. Down the city streets came other processions of stretchers. Vanquished and sick were, pitiful, moaning, staggering, they drifted into the town all day long. When the city surrendered the prospective return to Spain brought joy to many hearts, the fulfillment of the promise was sad.

The American ambulances have been detailed to carry in those unable to walk, and we have erected cots on the docks where the sick can wait until the lighter is ready for them. "I was not a camp out there" said a Spanish officer. "It was a grave yard. Between 200 and 300 went into the hospital daily. It was not a hospital—there were no medicines, there were no attendants. Forty men were dying every day and the trenches are full of the dead. We have saved you many a $20 for passage money to Spain. That camp has been more hell than anything in the war. There are 9,000 out there yet, only a thousand came in today but they won't last long. Dysentery, camp dysentery we call it, and it is worse than the plague, is carrying them off."

A white haired officer with stars and bands on his sleeves, but so thin and weak and pale that he looked more like a skeleton than a man, walked down the wharf, supported by his wife, who was as much in need of support as he. Was himself, over a loose board they both tripped and fell. There are two young children in the party who cry almost continuously. Finally they all got on board, the women to spend ten days on a filthy, horrible troop ship. There are many women going thus, wives of officers who cannot pay for a passage.

These Spanish troop ships bid fair to rival old time slave ships in their misery and suffering that will be confined within their sides on the voyage back to Spain.

Our own soldiers were sick but the conditions of the Spaniards are many times worse than our men, who seem strong and healthy compared with them. The Spaniards were not in this condition when they moved to their death camp just three weeks ago. Just how far we are expected to provide care for a vanquished foe is a question now being discussed in this town. Every one admits and has admitted that the Spaniard has been a good enemy, a good fighter, and the Americans who took off their hats to the Spanish on the 17th of July did so with true homage to brave men. As the pitiful ones of Spanish prisoners stagger through the streets of this city for the next week or so, feebly stepping out of the way of pedestrians, looking fearfully at rattling carts and in sad contrast to our strong men in brown, the Americans who see them will be inclined again to uncover their heads, prompted by the same feeling of homage to brave men.

The Pope's Reception.

Rome, Aug. 21.—The pope today held a reception in honor of his saint's day. Many prelates, nobles and representatives of Catholic associations were in attendance. His holiness appeared to be in good health and spirits, and in spite of the length of the reception, which lasted an hour and a half, showed no signs of fatigue. He was the recipient of a large number of gifts.

Quebec Conference.

St. Johns, N. F., Aug. 21.—Sir James Winter, premier of New Foundland, left tonight for North Sydney, en route to Quebec to attend the international conference there next week. Premier Winter will arrive in Quebec at noon Wednesday and he has arranged with Sir Wilfred Laurier, the premier, that not anything positive should be done until his arrival.

[illegible] Day at the Departments at Washington.

DISCUSSION OF CAPITULATION

Prevalent Opinion Now Is That the Terms at Manila Mean What Is Said and Do Not Cover the Philippine Group—General Otis Has Arrived at Manila.

Washington, Aug. 21.—Conditions about the great state, war and navy building practically have assumed their normal aspect. Only a few clerks were on duty in the principal bureaus today and they did only a few hours' work.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Allen said this evening this has been the quietest day in his department since the destruction of the Maine. During the afternoon he received 16 dispatches 11 of which related to the movements of vessels, arrivals or departures, the remaining two referring to matters of the merest detail. Not a word was received during the day from Admiral Dewey, notwithstanding the fact that cable communication with Manila had again been opened.

Among the war officials the terms of capitulation of Manila, as cabled by General Merritt, was a topic of discussion. No light has been thrown upon the terms by General Merritt. He cabled the terms themselves, expecting probably to forward by mail the construction placed upon them by the American and Spanish officers at Manila.

A Change of View.

Unofficial advices from Manila received previous to the arrival of the text of the terms indicated that the capitulation of the city included the surrender of the Philippines and that Spanish sovereignty over the entire archipelago was temporarily, at least, at an end. This view is not sustained by the conditions of the surrender as cabled by General Merritt, and, it may be said it is not the view taken by the best informed officials of the administration. While some of the war authorities last night were inclined to the opinion that the articles of capitulation, necessarily temporary and naturally somewhat elastic in their phraseology, might be construed to mean the surrender of Spanish control over the entire Philippine group, the prevalent opinion now is that they mean precisely what they say and the surrender includes only the city of Manila and its immediate surroundings, or "suburbs" as it is expressed in the articles.

It can be said authoritatively the president is quite satisfied with the terms as made by General Merritt and Admiral Dewey. Their instructions afforded them considerable latitude for fully duality of action, the president feeling confident that they would secure the best possible terms in the circumstances. That they have done so, he is certain.

Of Little Effect.

It is pointed out that the terms of the capitulation of Manila can have but little effect upon the action of the Paris peace commission, in any event. The protocol as signed by the accredited representatives of the governments of the United States and Spain provides for the cession of the city, bay and harbor of Manila to the United States and leaves to the peace commission to determine the disposition and government of the Philippine Islands. Whether, therefore, Spain is to retain her sovereignty over the islands is a question to be decided by the Paris commission. The action of the commission is circumscribed by the provisions of the protocol, while the terms of the capitulation of Manila, it is suggested, can have very little more serious effect upon the commission's work than those of the surrender of Santiago.

Philip in Command.

Rear Admiral Sampson and Rear Admiral Schley are expected to arrive in Washington some time tomorrow. The appointment of the two admirals respectively on the Cuban and Porto Rican commissions necessarily will cause them to be detached temporarily from their present commands. The detachment, it is said by the naval authorities, will be only temporary. In the absence of Admiral Sampson Commodore Philip will have command of the squadron of vessels in New York. Repairs on the ships will be pushed with vigor and as rapidly as possible they will be put in excellent condition for sea duty in either war or peace. No determination has yet been reached by the naval authorities on the question of reorganizing the naval squadrons on a peace footing in view of the new conditions which confront the United States.

It is scarcely likely that any considerable changes will be made before a successful termination of the pending peace negotiations shall have been reached.

Dispatch from Merritt.

During the day few of the officials of the war department were at their desks for longer than an hour or two. A little routine business was transacted, but the officials generally were taking a long-needed rest. Early in the afternoon Adjutant General Corbin received the following dispatch from General Merritt:

"Manila, August 21.

"Adjutant General, Washington:

"Major General Otis, with steamers Peru and City of Puebla, has arrived; all well; no casualties. Merritt."

This was the second dispatch received from General Merritt since the opening of cable communication with Manila, the first, received late last night, announcing simply that cable communication had been restored.

Sanitary Conditions.

Some complaint reached the war department concerning the bad sanitary conditions on the transport Mobile, which arrived at Montauk Point a few days ago from Santiago. The ship, it was charged, was overcrowded and the sick on board were not properly or adequately provided for. The department communicated with General Shafter on the subject and in response received the following explanation:

Santiago, August 20.

Adjutant General, U. S. A., Washington:

Referring to your telegram about overcrowding the Mobile. Her captain reports that, laden as she was going to Porto Rico, he could carry 3,000 men, and that he could carry 2,000 comfortably; therefore did not consider a few less than 1,700 too many. The ship was carefully inspected by a board of officers, and Dr Ives, a member of the board, states it was not overcrowded. Accommodations for officers were, however, somewhat deficient. The large number of deaths can probably be accounted for by the fact that this brigade took nearly all their sick with them; greatest care has been taken in this respect. Transports have been loaded with from two to three hundred men less than the same ship brought down.

Shafter, Major General.

Santiago Health Report.

General Shafter's daily report of the health conditions of the troops at Santiago, received at the war department tonight, follows:

Santiago de Cuba, via Hayti, Aug. 21.

Adjutant General of the Army, Washington

Sanitary report for August 21: Total sick, 1,025; total fever cases, 698; number new fever cases, 75; fever cases returned to duty, 129. Deaths, Aug. 19: Private Norman McMillan, Company M, 1st New York infantry, yellow fever; Private Frank E. Sharp, Company C, 33d Michigan, typhoid fever; Private Moseley Gaines, Troop B, Tenth cavalry, typhoid fever, following yellow fever; Corporal Walter C. Jarvis, Company A, Ninth infantry, pernicious malarial fever; Private Richard Rique, Company C, Ninth infantry, typhoid fever; Justice W. Harwood, civilian, acute dysentery; John C. Wright, civilian, pernicious malarial fever.

August 20: Private August L. Johnson, Company E, 33th Michigan, typhoid fever; James S. Smith, Company K, Second infantry, yellow fever.

Shafter, Major General.

A Dispatch from Lee.

Late tonight Adjutant General Corbin made public the following dispatch from General Fitzhugh Lee, in command of the Seventh army corps at Jacksonville:

Jacksonville, Fla., August 21.

General Corbin, Adjutant General U. S. A., Washington:

Replying to dispatch from Hon. John H. Gear, Burlington, Iowa, to you, will state that the condition of the Fiftieth Iowa is exaggerated. Yesterday morning's report shows 1,015 enlisted men present, 70 sick in hospital, 16 in quarters. The total number sick in the 3rd division, to which it belongs, is 404 out of 10,797 enlisted men present. The division hospital is ably managed and well taken care of; has electric fans and comfortable appliances of all sorts, and has now 100 soldier nurses, many of whom have had experience in civil hospitals. In addition the surgeon general has ordered 50 trained women nurses here who will arrive soon, and an officer has been sent north to enlist 150 trained nurses from the large cities of the north. The Fifth Iowa has lately had its camp moved and is getting along well. The trouble at home seems to be the result of want of knowledge of these existing facts. The Forty-ninth Iowa, the other Iowa regiment here, has by yesterday's report 1,257 enlisted present, of which 12 are sick in the hospital and 37 in quarters. Apart from climatic summer fevers, there is very little sickness in this corps. Lee,

Major General Commanding Seventh Army Corps.

The Nation's Congratulations.

President McKinley tonight cabled to Admiral Dewey and General Merritt his and the nation's congratulations upon their capture of Manila. The text of the dispatch to Admiral Dewey is as follows:

Executive Mansion, Washington, Aug. 21.

Admiral Dewey, Manila:

Receive for yourself and the officers, soldiers and marines of your command my thanks and congratulations and those of the nation for the gallant conduct all have again so conspicuously displayed.

William McKinley.

Following is the text of the dispatch to General Merritt:

Executive Mansion, Washington, Aug. 21.

Major General Merritt, U. S. A., Manila.

In my own behalf and for the nation, I tender to you and the officers and men of your command sincere thanks and congratulations for the conspicuously gallant conduct displayed in your campaign.

William McKinley.

NEWS VIA HONG KONG.

Spanish Resistance at Manila Said to Have Been Only Nominal.

Hong Kong, Aug. 21.—Officers of the steamer China, from Manila, which has arrived here, report that it was evident that the resistance of the Spaniards when Manila was attacked by the Americans, was merely nominal and was made solely to maintain the honor of Spain. The officers talked with express the belief that the escape of Governor General Augusti was prearranged, and was well understood by Admiral Dewey.

A dispatch from Manila, dated August 15, says the total number of killed on the American side during the attack upon and capture of Manila was only 13 and wounded about 100. The Spanish losses were 200 killed and 300 wounded. The fire of the Americans did practically no damage to the town nor to the non-combatants. The Americans had considerable difficulty in keeping the insurgents out of the city, only admitting those who were without weapons.

Five insurgents were shot while looting at Tondo. An insurgent officer became involved in a quarrel with a Spaniard in the Escolta, in the Binondo suburb, during which the Spaniard stabbed the insurgent, inflicting wounds in the latter's face. The Spaniard was arrested and imprisoned.

General Merritt has issued a proclamation decreeing that the provisional government and the local authorities shall retain their offices and that everything shall remain unchanged for the present, except so far as the supreme jurisdiction is concerned. The proclamation further declares that any native who resists the present authorities shall be treated as a law breaker.

General Jaudenes in the course of an interview had with him by the representative of the Associated Press, said he knew the fight was a hopeless one, but that he intended to resist the Americans in the name of honor, but was persuaded to surrender for the sake of the non-combatants. He eulogized the Americans for the humanity they have shown.

The last official act of General Jaudenes was to hug a journalist for speaking the truth. The journalist requested the correspondent to state that he had loyally done his best for the country. He had thrice been punished, had fought bravely as a volunteer, had been captured and released, and, further, was ready to fight again, but was "utterly disgusted with a government and a nation which tolerates and welcomes the Americans."

Serious trouble is threatened by the insurgents because they were prevented from having their own way. They assert that they are able to render the islands untenable for anybody.

WELCOMED HOME.

Detroit's Demonstration in Honor of Naval Reserves.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 21.—With honors befitting them, Detroit citizens today welcomed home the Michigan naval reserves, who served through the war on the auxiliary cruiser Yosemite. A special train carried a party of relatives and friends to Toledo this morning where the men were given their first welcome. On alighting from the train at the depot in Detroit, the reserves were met by the largest crowds ever seen in Detroit. The revenue cutter Fessenden fired a salute of welcome, all the steamers on the river and the locomotive whistles chimed in with shrill blast. Amid the cheers of thousands the reserves and a military escort which was waiting to do them honor, paraded through the principal streets. It was a veritable triumphal procession. Windows were filled and roofs crowded, all waiting to cheer the first of Michigan's returned heroes. The men presented a fine appearance, being bronzed and burned until they looked almost like the Spaniards they have been fighting. After being reviewed by a party of officials and friends, the men were dismissed and went to the homes they had not seen in four months. Tomorrow the reserves will be mustered out of Uncle Sam's service and become civilians again.

British Pacific Cable.

Sydney, N. S. W., Aug. 21.—Right Hon. Sir Hugh Muir Nelson, premier of Queensland; Right Hon. Sir George H. Reid, premier of New South Wales, and Right Hon. Sir George Turner, premier of Victoria, met in conference on Saturday and discussed plans for a Pacific cable. They decided to make the definite offer that if Great Britain and Canada collectively would guarantee five-ninths of the cost of laying the new cable, they would recommend to their respective legislatures to contribute one-ninth each, asking New Zealand to contribute the remaining one-ninth.

Latest Stampede From Dawson.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 21.—The latest stampede from Dawson City is to the north fork of Forty Mile creek, on American soil. This news was brought here today by parties arriving from Dawson. They report that on August 2, word of a rich find on Forty Mile creek reached Dawson and in 24 hours about 500 people had started out for the scene of the reported discovery. They were mostly idle men. The old miners did not take much stock in the report.

[illegible] States and Canada to Settle Differences.

QUESTIONS TO BE DECIDED.

Disagreements of the Last Decade Will Form the Topics to be Discussed by the Commissioners Who Will Meet in Quebec This Week—Finding Will be Submitted in Form of a Treaty.

Quebec, Aug. 21.—The first session of the United States and Great Britain joint high commission will be held in this city Tuesday afternoon. A majority of the commissioners are now here, but they do not expect to do more than take a general survey of the work and appoint subcommittees at the first two sessions. The meetings of the commission will not be open to the public.

It is a perplexing task given to the commissioners to perform. Their work is that of adjustment and readjustment of all the most important questions which have been in controversy between the United States and Canada for the past century.

Principal Questions.

The principal questions submitted for the consideration of the committee are:

1. The questions in respect to fur seals in Behring sea and the waters of the North Pacific ocean.

2. Provisions in respect to fisheries off the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and in the waters of their common frontiers.

3. Provision for the delimitation and establishment of the Alaska-Canadian boundary by local and scientific experts, if the commission shall so decide or otherwise.

4. Provisions for the transit of merchandise in transportation in or from either country across intermediate territory of the other, whether by land or water including natural and artificial water ways and intermediate transit by sea.

5. Provisions relating to the transit of merchandise from one country to be delivered at points in the other beyond the frontier.

6. The question of the alien labor laws, applicable to the subjects or citizens of the United States and Canada.

7. Mining rights of the citizens or subjects of each country within the territory of the other.

8. Such readjustment and concessions as may be deemed mutually advantageous of customs duties applicable in each country to the products of the soil or industry of the other upon the basis of reciprocal equivalents.

9. A revision of the agreement of 1817 regulating naval vessels of the lakes.

10. Arrangements for the more complete delimitation and marking of any part of the frontier line by land or water where the same is now so insufficiently defined or marked as to be liable to dispute.

11. Provisions for the conveyance for trial or punishment of persons in the lawful custody of the officers of one country through the territory of the other.

12. Reciprocity in wrecking and salvage rights.

Other questions concerning the United States and Canada may be brought before the commission as the work goes forward.

Method of Procedure.

Already many interests from the various interests to be considered by the commission are here. It will be impossible, however, to give general hearings to all who may desire to be heard. Chairman Fairbank stated to the Associated Press correspondent that where a large number of men need to be heard upon any one question, they would probably be asked to select one of their number to present their arguments to the commission. All briefs and communications concerning the work of the commission should be addressed to Chandler P. Anderson, the commission's secretary, who is now in Quebec.

That the work is to be very important and very difficult is indicated by the fact that the commission is to take up the very questions which the United States and Canada have not been able to settle in the past decade. But now, in the opinion of Senator Fairbanks, on the part of England and Canada, there seems to be a disposition to have all these questions satisfactorily adjusted.

"And so far as we are concerned," said Senator Fairbanks, "we shall meet them half way."

"What disposition will finally be made of the results of the commission's work?" he was asked.

"Our findings," he said, "will be submitted in the form of a treaty for the approval of the senate of the United States and of Great Britain."

It is impossible to state how long the commission probably will sit. The United States and Canadian members have brought with them an extensive equipment of books, documents and maps. Many of the maps will be brought into use in considering the Alaskan boundary, which, excepting possibly the sealing and commercial matters, will be the most difficult question before the commission.

REAR END COLLISION.

Six Persons Killed and Twenty-Six Seriously Injured.

Sharon, Mass., Aug. 21.—A frightful rear end collision occurred in the Sharon station of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad at 7:30 o'clock tonight when an express train, which was running as the second section of a long train crashed into the first section, composed of local cars.

As a result six persons were killed and 27 seriously injured. The injured were nearly all removed to Boston on a special train which was met by ambulances and surgeons. The rear car of the local train was completely demolished and a portion of the second car, while the engine of the express train was crippled.

The Dead.

FRANKLIN M. WATERS, Somerville, Mass.

MRS. W. J. FITZPATRICK, Boston.

Her granddaughter, Mary Fitzpatrick 10 years old, and her grandson, 15 years old.

A woman supposed to be Mrs. Watson, of Westerly, R. I.

MRS. BRISCOE, Revere.

Injured.

James H. Fitzpatrick, 18 years old, Boston; J. H. Whitcomb, Boston; Mrs. J. H. Whitcomb, Boston; Mrs. James Ray and her aged mother, Jamaica Plain; Mr. Crockett, Somerville, Mass.; Mrs. Alice Branan, South Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Ericson and child, Daniel C. Conner, D. F. McCann, South Boston; Fred Tudor, South Boston; J. Ogden, Lowell; Mrs. J. Ogden, Lowell; Mrs. Maggie O'Conner and two children, George Quinn, Providence; Miss Fitzpatrick, Boston, 8 years old; Mr. and Mrs. John Gordon, Boston; C. W. Dadman, Boston; Mrs. Ida M. Walker, Waltham; J. A. Phillips, Boston; A. E. Nemark, Pittsburg; Joseph M. Mann, Providence; Mrs. Della V. Brennan, South Boston; Marguerite M. Grimshaw, Somerville.

How It Happened.

The two trains which were in the collision were usually combined into one long train, but as the traffic today was so heavy it was divided, the first section running as a local accommodation, while the second, which started from Mansfield fifteen minutes later than the first, ran as an express train. The local train due at Sharon at 7:02 was 13 minutes late. It left Mansfield on time, making two stops, and had lost the 13 minutes between Mansfield and Sharon. It was due in Canton Junction, the next station beyond Sharon, two minutes ahead of the express train, which should have passed it there. Sharon is situated on a curve and both the outward and inward tracks are protected by electric block signals. After the accident, it was thought, the block signal protecting the inward track was set at danger showing, as it was intended, that there was a train in the station.

No Warning Given.

There was no warning given by the conductor of the Mansfield local to show the approaching train that the track was not clear at the station, and it was not until he was within 300 feet of the station that the engineer of the express noticed anything wrong. He immediately set all brakes and whistled the warning but it was too late to stop the express. It crashed into the rear car, splitting it asunder and completely demolishing it with the exception of the roof. Its speed was not slackened until the engine had penetrated fully five feet into the rear of the second car. The escaping steam entered the car and badly scalded a number of the occupants. The roof of the last car was forced on top of the engine of the express and remained there as the only portion of the car intact.

Engineer Getchell and Fireman Holmes of the express train both jumped. Getchell was cut and bruised. He stated after the accident that he left Mansfield on time and there was no incident until he was within 400 feet of the Mansfield train. Then he saw the red lights of the train and shut off steam. Meanwhile he had whistled for brakes and used every effort to stop his train.

Narrowly Escaped.

Everyone of the killed and injured was on the Mansfield train and the only explanation of the fact that the number of fatalities is not larger that is the passengers were all in the forward end of the car in the act of alighting at the station. There were about 30 people in the last car and most of them at the time of the accident were either upon the front platform or standing by the door.

Mary Fitzpatrick, 10 years old, was taken from the wreck unconscious and died just as the special train bearing the injured started for Boston. Twenty-two of the injured were taken on this train and four others whose names they refuse to disclose, remained in Sharon.

The scene about the little station at Sharon was a terrible one. A large corps of surgeons and two undertakers arrived soon after the accident and immediately set to work to relieve the suffering and care for the bodies of the dead. There were very few lights about that portion of the track where the accident occurred and the surgeons were compelled to do their work in almost total darkness.

PLENTY OF REVENUE.

Secretary Gage Thinks that No More Bonds Will Be Necessary for War Bills.

Washington, Aug. 19.—It is the opinion of the officials of the treasury department that there will be no necessity for another bond issue growing out of the war, and that the present revenue law, with possibly slight modifications, should be retained on the statute books for an indefinite period. The following may be taken as the views of the treasury department on the subject:

"It may be confidently hoped that no further issues of bonds will be necessary in connection with bringing the extraordinary war expenditures to a close. With the treasury well supplied for the early future, and with the power conferred upon the secretary to make temporary loans to the extent of $100,000,000 if required, any further resort to bond issues seems a most remote possibility. This view is reinforced by the fact that with the operation of the new excise and stamp taxes, the revenues of the government will largely exceed disbursements based upon ordinary peace conditions. This increase in revenue ought to and will provide for an increase in war and navy expenditures which no doubt will be witnessed even after active military operations have terminated. That enlarged expenditures for the navy and the army over the past will be necessary is most obvious, and it is a matter of congratulation that by the wise action of Congress the government has been put on a broad and effective basis."

Vanderlip Thinks Otherwise.

New York, Aug. 18.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Vanderlip, who has been hearing some suggestions from different sections on the possibility of issuing the issue of bonds to an amount below $200,000,000 the full issue authorized, the idea of the suggestion being that by termination of the war it may be necessary for more money than will be provided by the customs and enlarged internal revenue receipts, smiled when he was spoken to about the probability of the adoption of the suggestion.

"It is a very pretty suggestion," Mr. Vanderlip said, "but I do not believe it will be adopted. The treasury has already accepted the loan and agreed to furnish the bonds provided for the subscribers. A part of the bonds have been sent out and others will follow. It is true that there will be less pressing need for money as the closing of the war will remove the necessity for some large expenses. Those already incurred, however, must be met, and some will continue for a while after hostilities are stopped."

The reports of the treasury putting the expenditures of the war at about $70,000,000 are not considered as covering all expenses, but simply those items in the treasury statements that are charged up directly to the war and navy departments. These cover the greatest expenses included in the other classification of the statements and they will substantially increase the aggregate of expenditures in excess of what would would have been in a condition of peace."

An Excellent Hospital Ship.

New York, Aug. 21.—The hospital ship Olivette, which proceeded from Hampton Roads to Camp Wikoff upon orders from Washington, arrived at Montauk Point, New York, today.

Captain John A. Bobb, assistant surgeon of the Thirty-fourth Michigan, died August 19, of remittent malarial fever and dysentery. James A. Perty, private, company A, First Illinois, died on August 20, of remittent malarial fever and dysentery. Both were buried at sea on the afternoon of August 20. A vast improvement in the majority of the cases of those ill on the Olivette is reported. There is today but a small percentage of serious cases. The trip was successful in every respect. The hard work and incessant attention of the medical staff has done much good. Special attention to severe cases brought many through. The change to cooler weather has been beneficial.

The Olivette was thoroughly inspected in every nook and corner by the sanitary officers at quarantine. At the conclusion, Dr. Magender, in charge of the quarantine station, said to Major Apple, surgeon in charge of the Olivette: "I wish to congratulate you on the condition of your ship. I have inspected many ships, both hospital and transport; but in point of cleanliness of ship and patients, neatness, order and generally good sanitary conditions, I have never made an inspection the result of which is so gratifying and satisfactory."

Madeline Bouton Dying.

San Francisco, Aug. 21.—Madeline Bouton, late leading lady of the Frawley Dramatic company, is lying at the point of death as the result of a recent surgical operation.

Bank of Spain's Report.

Madrid, Aug. 21.—The Bank of Spain's report for the week ended yesterday shows the following changes: Gold on hand, increase 1,741,000 pesetas; silver on hand, increase 1,467,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, decrease 5,087,000 pesetas.

Celebrated Spanish Painter.

Madrid, Aug. 21.—The death is announced of Don Frederico Madrazo, the celebrated Spanish painter, in his 84th year.

Signing of the Protocol Engrosses Press Attention.

SYMPATHY FOR AMERICAN NATION

Conditions Imposed Upon Spain are Admitted to be Not Excessive—American Naval Officers at Manila are Praised and Confidence is Expressed that Their Efforts Will Soon Restore Order.

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Berlin, Aug. 20.—The signing of the protocol engrosses the attention of the press, the more serious papers and nearly all the periodicals appearing this week take the view that Spain has only herself to blame, and that the conditions imposed by the United States are not excessive. While the Agrarian and other professedly anti-American organs continue their hostility, a majority of the comments are decidedly friendly to America.

The Vossische Zeitung, for instance, says:

"Not only do we gladly render justice to the warlike deeds of the American nation, but we also recognize the moderations of the victory. America not only knows how to act vigorously, but how to act wisely and to forego unnecessary bloodshed."

The Present Duty.

The Kreuz Zeitung, after a similar recognition of America's moderation, says:

"Whether the United States will finally rejoice in the inheritance of Cuba we are inclined to doubt. But what Spain failed to accomplish, it is now the duty of Washington to carry out, if even the semblance of a necessity for the war is to be preserved. Order must be restored in the island at all hazards. The Americans must determine the questions of ways and means, but to surrender Cuba to the rebels, their proteges, is impossible, no matter how much Garcia and his bandits may desire it."

The Berliner Post, which is of a similar opinion, thinks that, "with the disappearance of an honest Spanish foe there has arisen a foe much more to be dreaded in the insurgents."

The Vorwaerts concludes a long review of the situation as follows:

"We are convinced that the truest bond of friendship might prevail between Germany and the great trans-Atlantic republic, a friendship which would be of the greatest benefit to both; but, alas, the American petroleum and sugar trusts and the east Elbian junkers in Germany exert a dominating influence upon their respective governments; and there is little prospect of those bonds of friendship and a strong possibility of great economic conflicts is always present."

The Manila Situation.

The Cologne Gazette, discussing the situation at Manila, highly praises the American naval officers, expressing its confidence that their efforts will soon restore complete order so that business can be conducted safely. It adds:

"Now that the star spangled banner waves, all danger to German commercial interests is past."

The Berliner Tageblatt congratulates Admiral Dewey on his promotion and says he understood how to preserve friendly and correct relations with the German squadron, even during difficulties.

The Kreuz Zeitung, which throughout the war published a mass of the wildest tales from its New York correspondent, now prints a letter alleged to have come from one Slovack, declaring himself a volunteer in the American army, who says that several of his countrymen in the army have been thrown into furnaces and burned alive as punishment for disobedience and desertion. Two, he says, were hanged and several shot dead, because they slept while on duty.

From information obtained at the naval department, it appears that the government maintains a high opinion of the value of torpedoes in naval warfare, despite the contrary experiences of both the Americans and Spaniards.

A leading naval official says:

"The Hispano-American war has proved nothing against the availability of the torpedo. Of course, the torpedo like other weapons, requires constant practice in order to make it effective. While the Americans have devoted great attention to gunnery, and therefore scored a remarkable success on marksmanship against the Spaniards, they have neglected torpedo practice, and hence they were unable to use this very effective weapon either in Cuban or Philippine waters."

Count Von Goetzen's reports on the military achievements have greatly interested Emperor William, who reads them as they arrive before they go to the war office. The reports all go to Lieutenant Von Vaumbach, a member of the general staff, who is commissioned to write from them and other reliable sources a special technical history of the war for the use of the general staff.

OHIO DEMOCRATS

Conservative Element Have Their Seats Contested.

Dayton, O., Aug. 21.—The Democratic state convention will be held here this week with the usual district meetings Tuesday afternoon, the committee meetings Tuesday night and the convention proper on Wednesday, indicate that the free silver men will control the convention although the more conservative element has reorganized the state committee recently. The more conservative delegates from Montgomery, Butler and other counties, have their seats contested and may be thrown out. The conservatives are represented by Congressman Sorg, ex-Governor Campbell, ex-Collector Dowling and others, while the friends of John R. MacLean, who managed the last state campaign, are radically for free silver and the Chicago platform. Most of the factional fighting is for the control of the state committee. Judge Allen Smalley, who will preside over the temporary organization and deliver the keynote speech, is radically for free silver and for the re-nomination of Bryan. Among those mentioned for the head of the state ticket as candidates for secretary of state are William Bell, of Licking; Lewis Jones of Wayne, H. C. Derau, of Sandusky, and Thaddeus Crowley, of Pickaway county.

IN THE LOCAL FIELD

THURSDAY, AUG. 18.

Mr. A. Fassler left the city last night for Topeka.

W. A. Brown of Pueblo paid the Springs a visit yesterday.

Mrs. J. B. C. Lucas and family left yesterday for Denver.

T. R. Countryman of Cripple Creek registered at the Alamo last night.

George H. Williams of Jefferson City, Mo., is a guest at the Alta Vista.

Judge and Mrs. Bartow and Mr. Wright have taken the cottage at No. 3 Pelham Place.

Mrs. T. A. Murphy left yesterday for St. Paul. She will be absent until October.

J. A. Hayes and party and William Lennox and party left last night on the Midland for a few days' trip to Glenwood.

Miss Ida Gardner of Sherman, Texas, is visiting Mrs. J. B. Nelson and Miss Georgie Nelson at Mr. Lundstrom's in Lorraine.

Mrs. Sarah C. Brooks and Lucia M. Miller of St. Paul, Minn., are at the Alta Vista. They have come to the city for the remainder of the season.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday for J. P. McDonald and Nettie E. Gorman, both of Cripple Creek, and Michael Connell and Lizzie Swingle, both of Denver.

Mr. J. W. Ady did not accompany Mrs. Ady to Newton on Tuesday night. Mrs. Ady and her daughter were called east on account of the illness of Mrs. Ady's mother.

Chief Gathright last night received word from the authorities at the state insane asylum at Pueblo to watch for Henry Brooks, an escaped lunatic. Brooks is described as a small man, bald-headed and with a sandy moustache.

Mrs. Minnie Slesson, Miss Bessie Davis, and Mrs. H. H. Isham, of Coffeyville, Kan., Mrs. C. W. Mansur, Mrs. Pierce and daughter, Miss Jessie, of St. Louis, and Mrs. E. Barrett of Harrisonville, Mo., are visiting in this city at the home of Mrs. D. H. Fall, 817 North Cascade. They will remain in the city some time. Mrs. Mansur is the wife of one of the manufacturers of the celebrated Deere-Mansur plow.

The St. Paul Pioneer Press of a few Sundays ago had the following: "The engagement of Miss Irma Vista Wilson of Minneapolis to Lyman Walter Brundage of this city is announced. The wedding will take place early in August. Mr. Brundage is the assistant general ticket and passenger agent for the Northern Pacific at Minneapolis." Miss Wilson is a daughter of Mrs. L. W. Wilson of 18 West Kiowa street. The wedding occurred August 10.

Sherman Crumley, the supposed thief who was brought down early yesterday morning by Deputy Sheriff Frank Boynton from Gillett, where he was arrested while delivering stolen property, is considered a remarkably good catch. The sheriff says Crumley is a pal of Charles Ripley, who was captured by the El Paso county officers a few weeks ago and turned over to the Fremont county courts where a bigger charge awaits him than could have been brought here. Crumley is well-known in this city, and has long borne an unenviable reputation among the city and county police.

News of the Courts.

One more unhappy couple was brought to light yesterday when Dye Meadows brought suit for divorce. Her action was filed in the county court. She is not suited with William Meadows as a husband, declaring that he does not possess the amicable, lovable and commendable qualities that are desirable in a husband.

The marriage occurred in May, 1892, at La Junta. The plaintiff alleges that since that time Mr. Meadows has failed to provide for her support but that he has at all times been in good health and able to care for her needs. She asks absolute divorce and alimony while the action is pending.

Real Estate Transfers.

Real estate transfers for the week ending August 16th, reported by Henry Le B. Wills & Co.:

Clarence E. Turner to Jas. F. Crawford, lot 20, blk 3, Boulder Heights add	$ 3500
Martin Drake to Alvah George et al, lot 11, blk 141, Drake's add	100
Lizzie A. Maunder to Chas. W. Horner, lots 1-5, blk 3, Cahn's add No. 2	1550
Jno. J. Maehl to May Burlingame, lot 1, blk 1, Prospect Heights add	3100
Mary A. Older to W. S. Stratton, pt lot 4, blk 3, add 1	1
Robert R. Latta to Thos. P. Barber et al, lot 20, blk 3, Rock Island add	300
Maud M. Gorton to D. W. Robbins pt lot 16, blk 121	2000
D. W. Robbins to Maud M. Gorton, lot 17, blk 4, Sherman's add	2000
Thos. P. Barber et al to Thos. J. Rogers, pt lot 1, blk N, Edwards add	300
E. R. Joyce to M. F. Warren, pt lots 4, 5, 6, blk 53, West C. S.	2000
M. F. Warren to E. R. Joyce, lot 22, blk 93	1500
Lazard Cahn to J. W. Ash, pt lots 9, 10, blk 6, Cahn's add	750
Nellie B. Hewitt to Annie M. Dashwood, lt 6, Hewitt's add	2000
Clara J. Fitzpatrick to Edw. J. Coolidge, lot 1, blk 1, add 1	1

Fell from a Car.

A colored man by the name of Henry Parrish, formerly a porter at the Hoffman house in Colorado City, died last evening at the home of some friends on Eighth street. He had been for some time past suffering from various ailments and returned yesterday from Glenwood Springs where he had been trying to recover from his illness.

Last evening about 7:30 Parrish tried to board a west-bound street car at the City, but missing his aim he slipped and fell heavily to the ground. He was picked up in an unconscious condition and taken to the home of his friend on Eighth street, where he died about a half hour later.

Upon examination is was found that he had received no bruises in the fall and that death was not caused directly by that but from heart trouble, to which he had been long subjected. The remains were taken in charge by Hallett & Baker. Coroner Hallett has decided that no inquest will be necessary.

Shields-Mason.

Mr. Howard M. Mason and Miss Mabel C. Shields were married at the home of the bride's parents, Colorado Springs, yesterday at 10 o'clock a. m., in the presence of relatives and friends, by Rev. E. H. Lyle of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Mason is deputy clerk of the county court of El Paso county.

The bride was attired in a beautiful silk net over white silk and carried a large bunch of bride's roses.

Miss Bessie Shields, sister of the bride, acted as bridesmaid, and was gowned in white organdie over blue silk.

Dr. E. S. Reedy of Colorado City was best man.

Gladdus Hawkins, a little friend of the bride, and Master Carl Milliken, the bride's little nephew, carried the ring in a basket of marguerites. The bride was given away by the father. The rooms were tastefully decorated in pink and white sweet peas. The bridal party entered to the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March, which was beautifully rendered on the violin and piano by Miss Rena Strong and Prof. William Peyser. The bride was at one time a member of Professor Peyser's mandolin club.

After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served. The bride received many nice presents. The young couple left on the Denver & Gulf train to visit the exposition at Omaha and at Tekamah, Neb., the home of the groom's parents.

They will be at home after October 1st in LaVergne, Colorado Springs.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19.

George S. Osham of Chicago is at the Antlers.

F. M. Taylor, a smelter man of Aspen, is stopping at the Antlers.

A. F. Thimble, one of Duluth's prominent citizens, is at the Antlers.

W. B. McClelland, the Cripple Creek mining man, is at the Antlers.

P. H. Wright of Oxford, Miss., is in the city and is stopping at the Alamo.

D. C. Wray and wife and two children are registered at the Alamo from St. Louis.

H. L. Stevenson of St. Joe, who has been at the Antlers for two weeks, leaves today for his home.

T. E. Fisher, assistant general passenger agent of the Gulf road, was in yesterday in the city.

C. E. Dodge has taken out a building permit for the erection of a house on Tejon street between Fontanero and Washington.

Mrs. L. E. Cutler, who has been spending about six weeks at the Alta Vista hotel, will leave the city this morning for her home in New York.

Mr. J. Calvin Jones of Emporia is visiting in the city for a few weeks. He is a brother of Mr. Thomas Jones of the Irvine-Jones Realty company.

Mr. J. C. McKenna, superintendent of the New York Tunnel and Mining company, returned to Colorado Springs last evening after a two months' visit in the east. Mrs. McKenna accompanied him.

Congressman Jerry Simpson and his son Lester Simpson are registered at the Alta Vista from Medicine Lodge, Kan. They leave today for Montrose, where Mr. Simpson has cattle interests.

Dr. W. A. Campbell left last night for Boston with a patient. He will return about September 1, and during his absence Dr. Malley will have charge of his office work.

Prof. I. I. Alumbaugh, who was recently married to Miss Tillie Artcier in Cripple Creek, is in the city with his bride and are on their way to New York on their wedding trip. They spent yesterday taking in the sights of this neighborhood.

Mr. A. J. Minor has just purchased a fine lot in Longview, the new addition of the City Realty company, adjoining Hillside on the east. The lot fronts on Moreno avenue, and will be improved at once and occupied as a home by Mr. Minor.

J. R. Long of Austin, Tex., superintendent of public instruction of Texas who was one of the managers of the Texas-Colorado Chautauqua at Boulder, has been spending a few days in this city and left last night via the Gulf road for his home.

The funeral services of Henry Larish, the colored man who died suddenly in Colorado City on Wednesday evening last, will take place from Fairley Bros.' rooms this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Pike's Peak lodge of Masons will bear the expense and the interment will be made on their lot at Evergreen cemetery.

Alderman McIntyre, chairman of the fire committee of the city council, has wired to Columbus, Ohio, about the new hook and ladder truck. He received word that it was shipped day before yesterday and will be here next week. It will be beautifully decorated for flower parade. Alderman McIntyre is making special effort to have the fire department make an excellent showing in parade.

J. Charles Frisbee and wife of Denver, Colo., are spending a week at the Springs. Mr. Frisbee is publisher of the "Active Member" of Denver, and is making his annual tour of the state, in the interests of his publication, which is devoted to the Christian Endeavor and Sunday school work of the state. Mr. Frisbee is stopping at the Alta Vista where he will be pleased to meet his many friends at the Springs.

Mr. William Weston left last night for Rawlins, Wyoming, where he will join Mr. A. Secton-Karr M. P., and inspect some of the latter's properties at Grand Encampment. The distinguished Englishman will hunt large game in Wyoming and will later visit Cripple Creek, where he is interested in the Caledonia mine.

Mr. J. C. Frisbee, representing R. K. and J. C. Frisbee, the well-known honey dealers of Denver, is in the city for a few days. Mr. Frisbee is distributing an exceedingly interesting book entitled the "Food Value of Honey." The firm has extensive apiaries at Rocky Ford, Loveland and Canon City.

General Longstreet and party returned yesterday from Cripple Creek after inspecting the great gold camp. They expressed themselves as delighted with the trip. The private car will be attached to the regular train on the Denver and Rio Grande road this morning for Glenwood Springs.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to John Dougherty and Mrs. Mary Anderson, both of Anaconda; Frank A. Kaltner of Cripple Creek and Miss Bertha Hillman of Durango; Alexander George Jarvie of Colorado Springs and Miss Aulie Belle Roberts of Denver.

Mr. Whiting Allen, advance representative of Buffalo Bill's Wild West show, came in yesterday morning in a special car with 22 men. Mr. Allen is liberally advertising his great show, which will exhibit here September 8th.

Mr. Paul Franklin, son of Mr. John I. Franklin, returned yesterday from a week's visit to the Morrison ranch about 22 miles north of this city.

Mr. Will Francis who has been confined to his home by an attack of nervous prostration during the past week, is reported rapidly recovering.

Good Words for Colorado.

Mr. George L. Hunt of Sioux City, Ia., who has been spending several weeks in Colorado Springs, has written an exceedingly interesting article to one of his home papers, the Sioux City Journal. The article reflects great credit upon the writer as well as upon this city. It shows that there have been a great many Sioux City people in Colorado Springs during the present season and that they have been generally pleased with the place which they chose for spending the summer months.

The following is an extract from his remarks upon this city:

"The city of Colorado Springs is about one-half as large as Sioux City. It is a very clean locality, with wide, spacious streets, and is very well built. It is a rendezvous for invalids, and probably a better spot could not be selected. There are no manufactories here, and the city is entirely free from offensive smoke, which is harmful not alone to the infirm.

"Colorado Springs, as well as Manitou, has its millionaires, and there are many of them here. A trip to the north part of town will enable one to see residences as fine and as costly as are to be found in any of our large cities. In the residence portion everything presents an appearance of cleanliness. The citizens take particular pride in their lawns, and all along both sides of the streets large trees, principally cottonwood, tend to beautify the city. Along the entire length of one street, which is over 75 feet in width, a grassy plat is laid out, and two rows of trees shade the surroundings. Flowers are grown beneath the trees and benches are provided for the weary in many places.

"Everything seems to be arranged for the entertainment of strangers. There are several nice parks, and drinking fountains are to be found at different places on the principal streets. There are many fine hotels which appear to be well filled. The city has good schools and excellent water works and electric light and street car systems. It is here that the George W. Childs home for weak and disabled union printers is located. There are many places of amusement and points of interest, and the tourist who spends several weeks here can generally find many things to employ his time to good advantage."

News of the Courts.

Harry O. Baker filed a suit in the county court yesterday for divorce from Nellie E. Baker. Cruelty is alleged.

The plaintiff claims that he married the defendant in Denver, December 25, 1891. She has been guilty of extreme and repeated acts of cruelty, and on one occasion she threw a bottle at him and severely gashed his face; on another occasion she went after him with a butcher knife; and still another time she threw a fork at the unfortunate benedict.

C. E. Brody filed a suit against Charles F. Ricky for $1,000. Commission alleged to be due on the sale of the Summit and May B. lodes.

The Bi-Metallic bank filed a suit against the Pharmacist Gold Mining company for $1,136, alleged to be due on time checks.

In the suit of O'Hanlon vs. the Columbine-Victor Deep Mining and Tunnel company, the petition for an injunction was denied as it was shown that the plaintiffs owned a half interest in the Summit lode.

Returned to the Springs.

Mr. John Kerr, who was among the people hurt in the stage wreck going from Denver to Estes Park on Wednesday morning, returned to Colorado Springs last night. He was accompanied by his daughter.

Mr. Kerr received a very bad cut on the forehead in the accident and will be compelled to wear his head bandaged for some time. Probably the most serious injury sustained by any one in the accident was that of a New York man who had a leg broken.

New Company.

Articles of incorporation for the Cripple Creek District Ore Sampling Co. were filed with the county clerk yesterday. The company is capitalized at $20,000, divided into shares of the par value of $1 each. The sampling and buying of ores will be the principal business. Principal office at Cripple Creek.

Dislocated His Shoulder.

At about 9:30 last evening while attempting to board a moving Rapid Transit car for Manitou, Mr. A. V. Scott was thrown heavily to the ground and received a dislocated shoulder. He narrowly escaped going under the wheels but as it is will soon be recovered from the effects of his fall.

The accident occurred on Pike's Peak avenue between Tejon street and Cascade avenue. Dr. Estill was summoned and with the aid of Mr. Charles Zobrist of Robinson's drug store, removed the dislocation. It was necessary to put Mr. Scott under the influence of chloroform while the physician was working upon him. No other injuries were sustained and Mr. Scott will be all right in a few days.

LOOKING TO CRIPPLE.

English Capital Will Begin to Find Its Way to Colorado.

Mr. Verner Z. Reed returned to Colorado Springs yesterday after a trip of a little less than three months in Europe. During his absence Mr. Reed traveled extensively in England and Scotland, and just before sailing for America made a brief visit to Paris. The trip was made both as a matter of business and for pleasure. Mr. Reed felt that he needed the change and recreation which such a trip would afford and also that he would like to investigate the conditions in money circles of England, with a view to interesting more English money in the mines of Cripple Creek.

Good Outlook For Cripple.

"Cripple Creek and Colorado are all the same in England," said Mr. Reed. "They have heard of both and are beginning to realize that there are vast resources in Colorado and in Cripple Creek, and it is only as a gold field that they consider either. I was greatly pleased with the conditions which I found there. Investors in England have capital and we have the places to invest it, and I look for a great increase in the amount of English money which finds its way into Cripple Creek properties and that in the near future.

"I have been glad to learn of the listing of Lillie on the English market. Such properties can command the attention of the best investors on the English exchange and to have them listed there will work very materially to the advantage of all Cripple Creek properties.

"The war has done much to open the eyes of these foreign capitalists to the resources of the United States and to the opportunities which they offer as a field for investment. They have come to the conclusion over there, that the United States government is a strong force in the world and the stability of the government gives business men a great deal of confidence in the stability of our business institutions. They begin to realize that our resources are not as limited as they formerly supposed them to be, and are looking to this country as they never have before with a view to sending over their capital."

When the attitude of the English on the war situation was suggested, Mr. Reed continued: "The Englishman is very shrewd. He favors a friendly attitude toward the United States because he realizes that this country is able to back up her people in what they undertake. The English are heartily in favor of an Anglo-American alliance and are willing to favor almost anything which will increase the chances for such an alliance. The interest of the English and Scotch in the progress of the war has been remarkable. They have read with eagerness all reports from the field and from Washington and their papers have issued extras just as has been the case with American journals. This has been true, not only in London, but in other parts of England and in Scotland's large cities."

"Were you in Germany long enough to form any opinion as to the feeling of the Germans?"

"I do not believe," said Mr. Reed, "that the feeling of the people of Germany is as bitter toward the United States as it is supposed to be. They are not extending any congratulations or holding any celebrations over the sinking of Cervera's fleet before Santiago, but at the same time I think the high circles of the country are much more opposed to the United States than are the masses. I came back from Europe on a German liner, and there were many Germans on board with whom I became to some extent acquainted. I base my opinion of the people of Germany upon my talks with these persons."

Mr. Reed, when asked what the foreigners thought about the possible colonization of the new acquisitions of this country, said that that was getting a little farther into politics than his line generally took him, but that in England the sentiment favors the retention of the new territory by the United States. "Especially," he said, "is this true of the Philippines. The English are in favor of our keeping all we have gained but particularly the Philippines. What their motive in this is I cannot say, but I presume they feel that it would strengthen the chances for an Anglo-American alliance.

"Yes, the war has been a valuable thing for this country in a business way, and it has sealed our claim to a place among the powerful nations of the earth. It has opened the eyes of the Europeans as well as of ourselves to our strength. It was a matter of surprise that we should have so completely and so overwhelmingly defeated Spain at every point, but the whole world will respect us the more for having done it. Furthermore, there is a manifest improvement in the business outlook for the country generally. I look for a universal improvement, and a great improvement I mean, not only in Cripple Creek and Colorado and the mining business, but all over the country and in all lines."

Died.

GROSSKREUTZ—William Grosskreutz, aged 70 years, 7 months and 4 days, at the residence of his son-in-law, H. E. Schnelder, 306 South Wahsatch avenue, Colorado Springs, Colorado, August 17, 1898. Funeral services Friday, Aug. 19, at 1 p. m. Interment at Denver. Sioux City and Dubuque, Iowa, papers please copy.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20.

Mrs. Tanner Hurt.

While out riding with a party of equestrians on Thursday afternoon, Mrs. Tanner, wife of Governor John R. Tanner of Illinois, received a fall from her horse which necessitates her remaining in her room at the Iron Springs hotel for a few days.

The party were riding from Manitou to Glen Eyrie when the saddle upon which Mrs. Tanner sat became loosened and turned on the horse, throwing Mrs. Tanner. Her foot was caught in the stirrup causing a severe sprain of the ankle.

Mrs. Tanner was taken back to the hotel and made as comfortable as possible, and it is thought she will be able to be around again in a few days.

Supervisor Steinmetz.

Mr. Frank J. Steinmetz, ex-county treasurer of El Paso county, has received his commission as forest supervisor of the central portion of Colorado. The appointment was made two weeks ago but the commission was delayed en route.

Mr. Steinmetz has been ill for several days but he has now assumed the duties of his new office and will continue to make this city his headquarters. The appointment was secured through Mr. Wolcott and came from the secretary of the interior. It is a splendid position.

College Announcement.

Colorado college makes another important announcement. The vacancy in the directorship of the art department has been filled by the appointment thereto of Mr. Louis T. Soutter, who is so well known in this city for his ability and talent along art lines.

The department of art is one of the most important departments of the college. That the college authorities appreciate the importance of this department is evidenced by the fact that soon after the return of Dr. Slocum from the east, ground for the new building, destined especially for work in art and music, will be broken and the building will be rushed to completion.

Mr. Soutter is eminently fitted and qualified for the responsibilities of the position to which he has been appointed. Displaying artistic traits at a very early age, he was sent to Brussels from his home in Switzerland to commence an education which should fit him to be a leader in art circles. Going to Paris, later, he entered the studios of Calrossi and Frenaye and frequented the halls of the Ecole des Beaux Art from which he emerged to win honors wherever he went. His pictures were exhibited at the Geneva exhibition and his talent found recognition at the hands of the Geneva exposition official organ when he was awarded, by that paper, the prize of honor for a series of illustrations of Swiss chateaux.

Mr. Soutter came to this city about a year ago and ill health caused him to locate here. He has pursued his beloved profession here and his ability was soon recognized. Under Mr. Soutter's direction the art department is sure to advance and take its proper place. The courses cannot be increased at present, but as soon as the Music and Art building is completed, the courses will be broadened and the department will be made one of the best in the country.

W. S. Payne of Chicago is a guest at the Antlers.

H. Norris left last night for a visit of a few weeks at Cape [illegible].

Mrs. Eugene Collins left last night via the Santa Fe for Elmwood.

H. LeB. Wills left the city last night via the Rock Island, for a trip to Boston.

Judge Severy returned yesterday from an extended trip through the western part of the state.

M. Robertson of London, England, is at the Alta Vista. He will make quite a protracted visit in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenworthy and daughter of Rock Island, Ill., are stopping at the Alta Vista for a few days.

Governor Tanner of Illinois accompanied by Mr. T. S. Wood, of [illegible], is spending a few days in Denver.

W. C. Norman yesterday began the erection of a fine residence on North Nevada avenue at the corner of St. Vrain.

Mr. C. P. Bentley has accepted a position with J. W. Miller & Co. and will hereafter be found in rooms 2 or 4 Bank building.

Mrs. George Sloman, a well-known contractor of this city, left on the Rock Island for a vacation trip to New York and England.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Coffin were made happy yesterday by the arrival of a baby boy. Mother and son are reported to be doing well.

C. E. Tyler reports the sale of a house and lot, 132 North Chestnut, from B. Gustafson to W. W. Knowlton. Consideration $1,500.

Mr. W. C. Stark and Mr. Rohman, and Mrs. Oblander, of Chicago, left last night for a fishing trip of about a week in the Gunnison country.

A. T. Wells and wife are spending a few days at the Broadmoor hotel. Mr. Wells is general freight agent of the Denver and Rio Grande.

It is reported that the Ferris block on Pike's Peak avenue is to be sold to Mr. Taylor J. Downer. The purchase price is said to be something like $25,000.

F. C. Webb, division superintendent of the Gulf road with headquarters at Trinidad is in the city with his wife and child. They will spend a vacation here.

W. L. Kerr of Cripple Creek and F. M. Taylor are among the representatives of Colorado mining companies in the city at the present time. They are at the Antlers.

Mrs. Robinson, of Peoria, Ill., who has been in the city for some time as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Black, leaves today with her little daughter for a trip to Salt Lake.

Mr. George Metcalf, who has been spending four or five weeks in Kansas and Missouri, seeking benefit to his health from a change in altitude, has returned somewhat improved.

Miss Hof and Miss Bertha Hof of Chicago, who have been spending about six weeks in the city, leave this morning via the Gulf-Northwestern for their home. During their stay in Colorado Springs the Misses Hof have formed a large circle of acquaintances who will regret their departure.

The Misses Bailey of Denver will arrive in the city tomorrow to spend a couple of weeks.

Miss Katherine Fenton will leave the city tomorrow for a trip to the east. She will be away about two months.

Mrs. W. E. Frenaye left yesterday for Manitou Park where she will join a party of friends on a camping trip for the next few days.

Mr. F. V. S. Crosby, captain of the Murray Bay Golf club, plays his team against the Quebec Golf club next Monday, the 22nd. Mr. Crosby is known as one of the best golf players in Colorado Springs and during his eastern trip he is making quite a reputation for himself.

Lieutenant W. A. DeFord of the 13th Kansas volunteers passed through yesterday en route to his home in Ottawa, where he will resume the practice of law. He resigned his commission in San Francisco as he saw no hope of service. The officer passed through this city last June in command of a detachment of recruits.

[illegible]

Carnival Festivities Will be Ushered in at the Pleasure Palace.

PARVIN'S UNIQUE LETTER

Manager Hill Is Making Unusual Preparations for the Initial Event of the Big Show—The Committee in Charge—How Roland Parvin Invites His D. A. C. Friends to the Only Show On Earth—Distinguished Visitors Are Coming—Carnival News of Genuine Interest.

As the time draws near for the opening of the festival period which is wont to permeate the pretty little city at the foot of Pike's Peak each summer, the people are beginning to realize the greatness of the enterprise. The Carnival will be a grand patriotic affair this year, and since peace negotiations have about been concluded there is nothing to prevent the entire population from participating in the glorious carnival.

Ball at Broadmoor.

The festivities will be ushered in by a grand ball at Broadmoor Casino on the night of Monday, August 29. Manager Hill is making extra preparations for this affair, which will be patronized by the wealth and beauty of the entire state. The grounds will be magnificently illuminated for the occasion. Thousands of brilliant lights will flash throughout the ball rooms and the porticoes will present a scene of magnificent splendor, all bedecked as they will be with gorgeous lanterns of every hue of the rainbow. The dining room and the ball room will be turned over to the merry disciples of Terpsichore who will hold full sway from 9 o'clock in the evening until the early hours of the morning. The admission will be placed at the low price of $1.

Following is a complete list of the members of the Broadmoor ball committee:

C. M. Hall, chairman; J. McFerriday, master of ceremonies; Gilbert McClurg, A. E. Rope, J. J. Tootle, J. F. Burns, George M. Walker, E. E. Nichols, Jr., H. W. Lee, Mrs. E. C. Goddard, Mr. A. M. Watt, Mr. and Mrs. E. Barnett, C. M. McNeill, E. S. Woolley, J. D. Hawkins, F. D. Hamilton, Philip D. Wilson, W. McK. Barbour, D. D. C. McNeill, O. E. Godfrey, Clarence Edsall, L. C. Perkins, J. J. Kerr, Mrs. J. A. Hayes, Mrs. C. E. Palmer, Mrs. George V. Trimble, Mrs. C. F. Gardner, Mrs. J. P. Barnes, Miss R. R. Taylor, Mrs. A. T. Gunnell, Mrs. W. E. Frenaye.

Carnival Entries.

Yesterday several new entries came in and a gratifying increase in interest was shown. The following entries were received:

J. J. Karnod for G. W. Lawrence, Miss Hoff and Miss Flanburg, R. R. Taylor, Mr. [illegible] S. Spring.

Governor Richards of Wyoming has written an acknowledgment of his invitation from the Carnival association to join in our festival season and says: "If I can see a way by which I can come down for one day, undoubtedly, I shall certainly do so."

Secretary McChar yesterday sent out letters of invitation to the directors of the Festival of Mountain and Plain, Denver, inviting them to the carnival. He also invited the officers at Fort Logan, by [illegible] Palmer, and the army men at general headquarters in Denver, through General Sumner.

High School Cadets In It.

At a certain recent meeting of the high school cadets held last evening at the high school, the purpose of the meeting was to make arrangements for marching in the flower parade. The cadets will be dressed in their usual uniform coat and [illegible] duck trousers. This is one of the prettiest dress uniforms in existence. The boys will make a very fine showing, and will be one of the leading features of the parade. They have never appeared in the carnival parades of former years, nor have they appeared in public before outside of the school year. There is no other organized military company in the city at the present time. The boys are going into it to make it a success and all who turn out to see them will not be disappointed.

The Wheelmen.

While the members of the bicycle committee are not saying much, yet they are working like Trojans. They propose to have the wheelmen's part a feature not to be forgotten, and earnestly request all intending participants to report to members of the committee immediately. It is particularly desired that fully 500 wheelmen shall participate in the grand parade. They will be dressed simply in white duck suits, while their wheels will be decorated.

The time is short and all who desire the duck suits are requested to make their applications at the earliest possible opportunity.

"Evil Eye" Coming.

The biggest Ute chief in the entire tribe will be here to take part in the Carnival Circus. The Midland band will participate and the manager is happy to announce that the "big boy" will be with them.

The following letter received yesterday will explain itself:

"Colorado City, Aug. 19, 1898.

"Messrs. Noble and Parvin:

"Gentlemen: You may announce to the public that I have just made arrangements with the Colorado Midland railway to have a real big Ute Indian chief here to take part in the circus. He is a [illegible] of physical humanity and is the largest Indian alive today, standing six feet six inches, weighs 250 pounds. He is known among his pale-face friends as "Evil Eye." Yours truly,

"W. F. Kempshall,
"Manager."

Parvin's Unique Letter.

Roland Parvin, the manager of the circus parade, is a hustler. He is somewhat disappointed over the failure of the people to assist him in his work, as many who have volunteered are now "crawfishing." This is most deplorable, as the parade cannot be made a success if the people refuse to help. Mr. Parvin wants fully 100 more volunteers, and wants them badly.

Yesterday Mr. Parvin sent out the following unique letter to all of his D. A. C. friends in Denver:

"Colorado Springs, Aug. 20, 1898.

"To Our 'Athletic Club' Brothers, Denver:

"Plums to be picked—just over the Divide! Come and mingle with us—and with our sisters. Little "Ponsey" has learned his lesson, and the war is over; peace and plenty fill the valleys while the mountains give you gold. Let us kill the succulent calfkin and dance and deck us with trumpet flowers and with killikinnick and with hop flowers, corn flowers, and juniper berries. Yea, let you make ready and get a move on for the Colorado Springs Flower Carnival. Merry times await you here, brothers.

"A patrician ball begins our festivities Monday night (August 29) at Broadmoor Casino, nestled close to Cheyenne Mount and lake. Let joy be unconfined!

"Tuesday (August 30) your gay son, Rollo Parvin, prods the hopping 'diostelra longipennis,' and mounts the amoonthologesphorus—wilder than any hyena, and cramful of growl and cantankerortion. Rollie (Athletic club's son) begs you all come and root for him.

"'Little Lunnon's' terriblest freaks will disport themselves in the sawdust arena for your delectation, both afternoon and evening, while Cripple Creek's $10 beauties, Iva Cinch and Ima Peach, will dance the Hula Hula.

"On Wednesday (August 31) the flower parade, street carnival, and masquerade ball will tickle, tempt and 'touch' you all. Confetti, masque and rout; music, and maiden!

"Thursday will be Injun day. No relentless Sioux, no weaving Navajo or marauding Ute, if you please—but the Puebloes of pre-Columbian jag and prehistoric lore. Come and ball up with the Santa Claran Cacique, 'Man-Not-Afraid-of-booze'—last of the race.

"Skald! Ya Wohl!
"Wow! Hi! Yi! Youp!"

CAUGHT IN IDAHO SPRINGS.

Mysterious Jess Button is Now Behind Bars of County Jail—Cook's Good Catch.

"Button, Button, who's got the Button?"

This was the refrain of a little song which Constable Hathaway sang at the Gulf depot early one morning last May, after Jess Button, a prisoner bound over on the charge of forgery, had escaped from him. Button had borne an unsavory reputation in Cripple Creek and when arrested on the charge of forgery the evidence was so convincing that Justice Pennington bound him over to the district court. Constable Hathaway undertook the job of bringing him back to Colorado Springs, but lost his prisoner, who feigned illness and escaped at the depot.

Button's mysterious disappearance caused Hathaway a world of trouble. Every effort was made to locate him, but to no avail. The sheriff's office was appealed to and a sharp lookout was kept for the badly-wanted man.

A few weeks ago Under Sheriff Cook received a straight tip from the marshal of Idaho Springs that Button was in that city engaged in the mining business. The man was shadowed and finally Mr. Cook decided that it was time to secure him. Yesterday morning the under sheriff started to Idaho Springs, but in the meantime a telegram was sent to him in this city stating that Button had skipped for parts unknown.

However, the under sheriff was already on his way and the wire did not reach him. Button was easily located on the streets of Idaho Springs and brought back to this city last night by Under Sheriff Cook. He now rests in El Paso county jail to await trial in the district court.

CHARLES PHENIX.

The Colorado Soldier Who Was Killed at Malate Enlisted In Denver.

Denver, Colo., Aug. 19.—Charles Phenix, the soldier who was killed at Malate, was a Denver boy, who enlisted early last May in this city and was assigned to Company L as a private under the command of Captain William Grove. Colorado was only his home by adoption, he having arrived in this city a little more than a year ago, from Windsor, Johnson county, Mo. The wretched condition of his health induced the stalwart young Missourian to seek the bracing climate of Colorado, and, bidding good-by to his aged parents and a brother, who has since succumbed to consumption, this strapping six-footer of 22 came west.

Reaching Denver, he was fortunate in renewing the acquaintance with a friend whom he had known back in his native town and in a very brief time he secured a position with Mr. George N. Anderson, the proprietor of the Eastern livery stables at [illegible] Welton street. He was so well liked by his employer that he eventually made his home with Mr. and Mrs. Anderson at 1847 Welton street.

Perhaps the fighting blood that young Phenix inherited from his father, who fought in the civil war on the side of the Confederacy, induced this quiet country boy to enlist. He spoke frequently of wishing that he could go to the war, and one afternoon Phenix slipped away from the stable and visited the armory.

"I have enlisted," he announced triumphantly when he returned an hour later. As Phenix was known to be still far from being a sound man physically, his reception in the First Colorado volunteers occasioned some surprise. Phenix explained how he was accepted in a few brief words to Mr. Anderson, saying: "When I reached the armory a big fellow just asked me if I did not want to enlist, and I said I reckoned I did, and that was about all there was to it."

Phenix soon joined his company at Camp Adams, and was one of the most enthusiastic of the company. He frequently visited his friends, the Andersons, and often expressed his impatience in getting to the front. Just before leaving he wrote a long letter to the aged couple who loved him, telling them not to grieve, that he would come home safe and sound and a full fledged Colorado soldier.

The news of the death of this brave adopted son of Colorado has deeply affected Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, who almost stood in the light of adopted parents to the lonely young Missourian.

THE PHILIPPINE PROBLEM.

The Case in a Nutshell.

Portland Oregonian.

Order must be established and maintained in the islands. The duty devolves on the United States. Spain cannot perform it, nor could we permit her to crush the insurgent forces, our allies, if she could. Still less could we assist her to crush them.

Once Gained, They Will Not be Surrendered.

Brooklyn Eagle.

If we gain the Philippines by battle, we will never surrender or relinquish them by barter of any kind.

Responsibility for Aguinaldo.

Atlanta Constitution.

It is not a question of putting up or pulling down the flag. It is a question, first of responsibility—that is to say, of Aguinaldo's end, second, of trade relations. The question of responsibility is not at all settled by saying that Aguinaldo is a half-breed, or that he is a rascal. If he is a rascal, he is a very accomplished one, and he has succeeded, under the auspices of Admiral Dewey, in kindling quite a flame of insurrection against the Spaniards. Now the United States is responsible for Aguinaldo.

Neither Native Misrule or Spanish Oppression.

Milwaukee Sentinel.

Public opinion will not consent to the substitution of the evil of native misrule for that of Spanish oppression. A stable government must be guaranteed, under which law and order and safety to person and property will be assured. It is difficult to see how we can withdraw even though we may find the task of straightening out the complications that Dewey's victory has thrust upon us far from congenial.

Keep Them All!

Chicago Tribune.

The only way to deal with Aguinaldo is to announce our determination to keep and govern all the Philippine islands, and then to carry out that determination on the same unswerving lines as those inaugurated by Dewey three months ago.

The Logic of the Situation.

Philadelphia Times.

We should not seek the acquisition of foreign territory simply for the sake of acquiring it, but having annexed the Sandwich islands, and captured a foothold in the Ladrones and at Manila, it is conceded that we must have American provinces, either large or small, in both the Ladrones and the Philippines, to give us a succession of ports and coaling stations between San Francisco and China. The question of territorial expansion is, therefore, not one of policy but simply one of degree. The policy is already established by the acquisition of Porto Rico and Hawaii.

[illegible] COURTS

East Side Residents Seek to Enjoin the County Commissioners.

TROUBLE OVER THE HOSPITAL

People Living in the Vicinity of the County Poor House Are Determined That the New Hospital Shall Not Be Erected on the Present Site—Mrs. Friar Wants $16,000 Damages for Death of Her Husband—A Divorce Suit—Other Court News.

Yesterday was a good day for suit filings in the various courts. Several important suits were filed including the injunction suit against the board of county commissioners brought by the residents of the east side to prevent them from locating the new county hospital upon the site of the old one.

The suit is brought in the names of Rome A. [illegible], Waltman W. Lowe, Sarah E. Barber and Mrs. Frank Jenkins and other property owners, similarly situated, against the board of county commissioners. The complaint sets forth that the site of the present building was purchased in 1872 and the county poor house located there. It further states that the neighborhood has since become thickly populated and if the new building is located on the present site of the old one it would greatly depreciate the value of property in the neighborhood. It is claimed that the action of the county commissioners in locating the poorhouse inside the city limits is contrary to law.

The complaint winds up with the request that the court shall restrain by temporary injunction the defendants from locating the new hospital on the present site or from using the site henceforward as a poorhouse. Attorney J. K. Vanatta filed the suit for the plaintiffs. The motion for an injunction will be heard on the 27th.

Wants $10,000 Damages.

Effie Friar filed a suit in the district court yesterday against the Pinto Mining company for $10,000, caused by the death of her husband Frank Friar. She alleges in her complaint that the deceased was employed in the Pinto mine on Bull hill, May 13, 1898, and was sent into a stope filled with smoke occasioned by the firing of a round of 25 shots. He was overcome by the poisonous gases and died a few days later. She therefore asks damages in the sum of $10,000.

William Laird and Emma B. Laird filed a suit against William McConnell. The plaintiffs claim to own a piece of property at Monument near which the defendant has erected a barn in which horses have been stabled and which has become a nuisance. They ask that the defendant be enjoined from using the barn as a stable or continuing the nuisance.

In the county court yesterday morning Susan L. Stevens filed a suit for divorce from Joel E. Stevens. She says that they were married at Fillmore, Nevada, in 1884, and that for several years past he has been guilty of extreme and repeated acts of cruelty and has called her opprobrious and unlawful names, and has so demeaned himself as to render her life unhappy and burdensome. She feels that to continue longer in the present relation would be to endanger her personal safety. She says that they have one child 9 years of age, and she desires the custody of the child.

MORE BIG BATTLESHIPS.

Navy Department Will Ask Congress for Powerful Sea Fighters.

Chicago, Aug. 17.—A special to the Record from Washington says:

The navy department will ask congress to authorize the construction of the largest and most formidable battleships and cruisers afloat, vessels without equals in any foreign fleets, and incomparably superior in offensive power, speed and endurance to any of the magnificent ships which a few weeks ago destroyed Cervera's squadron.

This decision, reached at a meeting of the naval board of construction, will be urged upon congress for prompt action, supported by arguments of the most convincing character. The subject was taken up at the direction of Secretary Long, who desired to have a building programme thoroughly considered and agreed upon by the highest technical experts in the service, for presentation to the legislative branch of the government in December.

The board practically agreed to begin the designs of three battleships of between 13,000 and 14,000 tons displacement, with at least 19 knots maintained speed. It was also determined to recommend three first class cruisers of about 12,000 tons, and of not less than 22 knots speed. In addition to these a class of protected and partly armored cruisers of between 5,000 and 6,000 tons, as well as a new class of 2,500-ton cruisers will be asked for.

The battleships will be designed to whip any fighting vessels in the world of whatever class, and the cruisers are to be more formidable than any vessels of their speed up to this time in Europe. The board made no reference to torpedo boats, and is not disposed to recommend any further increase of the 51 vessels of that type now built or authorized.

IN MEMORIAM.

Colorado Springs Lodge No. 82 I. O. G. T., August 18th, 1898.

Whereas, God in his wise providence has removed from our membership Brother Thomas Barber, who was a constant supporter of, and who did not consider any sacrifice too great to sustain Good Templary, whose noble Christian character shone so brilliantly in labors abundant in every good cause, whose memory will be a constant benediction to all who were so fortunate as to have formed his acquaintance. Therefore,

Resolved, That with bowed heads and stricken hearts we submit to the ways of God.

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved and sorrowing widow and family under the shadow of this great affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the bereaved family, to each of the daily papers of this city, and be spread upon the records of this lodge.

William Blaney,
Edith Foster,
A. N. Burke,
Committee.

W. H. Metz of the Colorado Springs steam laundry has found that it is not a good plan to leave large sums of money in the cash drawer over night. The night before last a youthful burglar broke into his establishment and extracted from the drawer exactly 18 cents in pennies. Later in the evening the boy had his pennies changed into five-cent pieces and succeeded in beating a nickel-in-the-slot machine three times.

WEEKLY GAZETTE

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All advertisements for The Weekly Gazette must be handed in not later than Monday noon.

Address remittances and communications to

The Colorado Springs Gazette Pub. Co.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY: STATESMAN, GENERAL, AMERICAN.

History shows that when great crises arise in the life of a nation, the time produces a man able to meet them and successfully solve the intricate problems of statesmanship and generalship that are incident to them.

In the history of the United States of America three great crises overshadow all others. The first involved the very existence of the nation—and George Washington appeared to guide the infant republic through the desperate struggle that ended by making it a separate and distinct nation. The second involved the life of the Union that the first had created—and Abraham Lincoln stood as the bulwark of our integral existence, saving the country that had been won by the blood of our forefathers, from disintegration. The third involved the recognition of the United States as a world-power, a factor in all future international affairs—and William McKinley arose to guide his beloved country through the crisis that ended by giving America a place among the nations that it had never before held and that it cannot hereafter be forced to relinquish.

Remembrance the horrors of the war through which he passed, and dreading to plunge the nation into another struggle that must disturb its tranquility and desolate many homes, William McKinley exhausted every honorable means to prevent it. Long before the first gun shrieked its message of war, he had passed through the struggle that comes to the statesman who, while realizes that the supreme moment is at hand. That diplomacy with which a measure of success had crowned him and which had been augmented by experience and knowledge of the history of the world's great diplomatic victories, stood between his country and war's horrors, striving, with all its power to maintain the world's peace, until the extinction of every reasonable and utter failure proclaimed that two nations must meet on the field of battle.

Then mark the change. Disregarding the past, seeing his course plainly marked, and firm in the belief that a just God approved his purpose, and keeping in mind not only the thought that the enemy must be crushed in the shortest possible time, William McKinley, the statesman, was lost sight of in William McKinley the soldier. Putting aside the intricacies of diplomacy he turned his massive intellect to the solution of the problems of actual conflict. With the rapidity that the country's impatiencedness demanded, yet with the calm, unerring judgment that marks the warrior-leader, he planned the course of action that he believed would speedily bring the enemy to sue for peace.

Not only where the battle raged most, not only where the bullets fly thickest, and amid bursting shells; not only where the dying turn fading eyes to their country's proud banner and give their last breath in a triumpher for it, are heroes born. Not alone on the field of action is glory to be won, and not there alone is the patriot's courage to be tested. Through the smoke of battle could be seen that splendid figure, anxious, watchful, immovable; and above the din of conflict could be heard that calm voice, directing and encouraging—and that form and voice were always those of a leader, a hero, and a glorious victor! Is there a citizen of the United States today who is not proud of the chief magistrate of this great nation? Is there one who will not point to that splendid figure who had the ability to plan its course and the strength to follow it to a glorious victory in the face of all opposition, and say, "There was a man!" Borne down by the weight of an awful responsibility, and knowing that failure would bring upon his head the curses of an enraged people, who had placed their trust in him, he passed through the ordeal unscathed and arose to hear a grateful nation cheer his name until every mountain, valley and plain re-echoed the acclaim.

Not only as the splendid statesman and indomitable general do we see William McKinley, but also as the sympathetic American, the sharer of the nation's sorrow. In the midst of all the turmoil of war his thoughts have turned toward the lonely graves in a strange land—the last resting-place of the nation's valiant sons who without a murmur gave up their lives when they were called. His great heart goes out to those who have a loved one and took—a grief; and there is no sorrow that he does not feel, no sadness that does not strike the chord of sympathy within his tender heart. The nation grieves for those who fell, but not more than does he whom men call president. He is always the warm, loyal friend; grieving when his friend grieves, rejoicing when his friend rejoices—the exemplification of the most sacred relation of earth.

Amid the closing scenes of the nation's last great struggle, it is meet that we pause to place a laurel on the brow of our leader. In this hour there are no Democrats, no Republicans, no Populists—party lines are obliterated, and we are all American patriots proud to do honor to the man who was our country's bulwark in its time of need. Let a prayer be whispered for those who fell on the battlefield, and let the cheers be raised for those who are returning to us crowned with a noble record of patriotism and gallantry; let there be no diminution of the praise accorded those whose duty led them into the thick of the fight. But amid it all let us not forget that wherever, on land or sea, the Stars and Stripes are unfurled to the winds of heaven, there loyal sons love to honor the man of the hour,—statesman, general, American—William McKinley.

WOLCOTT AND HIS FOES.

The central object of the fusion attack is Senator Wolcott. Whatever differences the fusionists may have, they seem to be pretty well agreed that some one else ought to succeed to the senatorship when Senator Wolcott's term expires in 1900 and each one of them of course has his own particular notion as to who that successor should be. According to the fusion idea it would be well to pledge each candidate for state senator not to vote for Senator Wolcott two years from next January, and the candidates for state offices should be carefully examined to see that they are not Wolcott men in disguise. Even the fusion leaders show their opinions of each other and indirectly of themselves by random charges of bribery and corrupt motives and whenever there is a break in the fusion ranks it is immediately assumed without further proof that the hand of Wolcott is at work on one side at least and frequently on both. The spectacle of the two Silver Republican factions in Denver, for instance, each accusing the other of having sold out to the man whom they affect to believe is their worst enemy is worthy of consideration by honorable voters.

It would be interesting to know what man in Colorado the fusionists propose to put in Senator Wolcott's place in the senate. It will not be an easy place to fill. Senator Wolcott is a man of more than ordinary ability even in that senate in which are gathered the best and strongest men of the nation. Senator Wolcott has done honor to the state of Colorado and has given it a high place in the councils of the nation. He is recognized as one of the leading and by many as the foremost of the congressional orators. His fame as a leader of the American metallists extends throughout the civilized world, and of his own initiative and volition he has accomplished in the last decade more for silver than the total and combined hordes of Populism, Democracy and so-called Silver Republicanism. His standing among financiers of the world was shown in his trip to Europe in the interests of bimetallism, a trip which would have been successful but for the stubbornness of a few British bankers. His far-seeing statesmanship was notably thus rated in the two speeches which he delivered some time ago, the one on the Venezuelan boundary dispute and the other upon the force bill. What do Americans think now of the sentiments which gained this man the name of Conn Bal? What has become of the little British lion that he had by a string through the excruciatingly funny caricatures of the "silver" press? Are the interests of America and of Great Britain similar, as Senator Wolcott said they were, or are they irreconcilably hostile as the pigeos declared? And the force bill? Are we glad or are we sorry that the nation is one and that Americans of the north and of the south stand together with scarcely a trace of sectional bitterness? If the election of the south a dead issue as Senator Wolcott said it would be, is it a living one today? Finally Senator Wolcott is the one living man today who by his relation to the party in power, by his strength of intellect, by his accomplishments and by his personal force can do most to advance those interests of silver which the Colorado fusionists claim as the guiding stars and goal of their existence.

It is no small man who can fill Wolcott's seat. Whom will the fusionists select? Will it be perennial Patterson? Will it be Governor Adams? Will it be Charley Thomas? Will it be Messback Bell? Will it be some other budding aspirant less known but equally devoted in his expressions of allegiance to the ratio of 16 to 1? Colorado has many men who might make a statesman after they got the hang of the thing. But whoever may be selected by the fusionists as a candidate for the honor of rattling around in Wolcott's chair, it is utterly out of the question that he should come if elected at once into the position which our senator has earned for himself by years of hard and successful work. It is out of the question that any man not a Republican should serve the state as it can be done by a member of the party which is to have the control of the national affairs for years to come. It is possible indeed that Colorado may send another "statesman" to join the group of blackeye nonentities which includes Stewart and Teller and the two Joneses, but it is more likely that among those who will be two years from now loudest in the demand that the anti-Wolcott pledges be declared not binding will be many of those who are now demanding that Colorado's most eminent statesman shall be a victim to political deceit and malignity. The attempt to bind state senators now in a pledge of what they will do two years hence, shows clearly that the fusion men know that the tendency of the times and that the progress of events are against them.

THE HARMONY RESOLUTION.

A special to the Cripple Creek Times from Glenwood Springs gives some very interesting inside information regarding the workings of the pie-cutting conference and especially as to the reasons for the "harmony resolution" which was adopted by the conference. The Times' correspondent says:

"El Paso county is the one figured on this year. It will be the balance wheel of the state, the governing power that will regulate the policies and shape the destiny of the future statesmen, for without El Paso county, the Silver Republicans would go down to the state convention all split up, but with her 42 votes, cast as a unit and under the leadership of Joe Winchester and his friends, it will be impossible to break its force. As El Paso goes, so will Pueblo and Lake, though Lake has a pretty fight on between the Populists and the Silver Republicans, as has also Garfield, and they are out with knives for each other. The Voorhees-O'Donnell resolution against the return of Wolcott was shaped with a view to meeting the case of El Paso county, in order to settle forever the factions in the silver ranks in that section of the state, provided the parties raise, which they may or may not do when the time for the convention rolls around, and political history will be made faster than Blanco wrote the stories of Spanish victories in Cuba against the Cuban forces.

"Arapahoe will be split—that's a cinch, and El Paso, of course, then becomes the first county in the state, and will prove such a powerful factor that it will spring into greater prominence than ever, and it must be known that the credit for this comes from the mining section of the county, where 90 per cent. of the silver vote will be cast, and where Winchester, Francis, Kohn, Wright and the other wheel-horses of the Silver Republican party have worked so hard to bring about this condition of affairs, which cannot but be for the best interests of the party in the county and in the state. This is the actual talk heard here in Glenwood today, and the men named are booked to hold the county silver forces today, and by so doing hold the state intact."

That is surely explicit enough for any one, and forms a confession of the motives and objects of the "Silver Republicans" which is amazing in its frankness. Pueblo, Lake, Garfield and Arapahoe are admittedly "split up," that is to say the Silver Republicans in those counties are debating the question of whether they shall sell out to the Populists for a few offices, expose their weakness by putting up an independent ticket or join with the Republicans in re-establishing the party in the state in its old-time unity and success. But the resolution of harmony was introduced and passed for the sake of making the voters in El Paso believe that the party was united and sincere in its purpose to advance the interest of silver through fusion. The voters of El Paso county are to be told that harmony exists in other counties where it does not exist, in order that it may exist in El Paso county where it does not exist either. The idea might be a brilliant one but it wasn't so ridiculous.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The preliminary report of the commissioner of internal revenue has just been issued. It shows that the receipts from all sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, amounted to $170,099,[illegible] This is an increase of $21,220,[illegible] as compared with last year. The receipts from the several sources of revenue, during the year, were as follows:

Spirits, $92,596,393; increase, $10,[illegible]
Tobacco, $40,290,622, increase, $5,[illegible]
Fermented liquors, $29,555,121, increase, $7,048,250.
Oleomargarine, $1,315,780; increase, $281,[illegible]
Filled cheese, $16,215, decrease, $2,[illegible]
Banks and bankers, $1,180, increase, $1,084
Miscellaneous, $1,212,[illegible] increase, $867,[illegible]

The quantities of distilled spirits, fermented liquors, tobacco, manufactured cigars, on which tax was paid during the year, are stated as follows:

Spirits, distilled from fruit, [illegible] increase, 265,[illegible]
Whisky and other spirits distilled from materials other than fruit, 55,[illegible] gallons, increase, 9,[illegible]
Fermented liquors or beer, 37,[illegible] barrels, increase, 3,[illegible]
Cigars (number), 1,549,[illegible] increase, 87,[illegible]
Cigarettes (number), [illegible] decrease of nearly [illegible]
Tobacco, 288,160,671 pounds, increase, [illegible]
Oleomargarine, 35,[illegible] pounds, decrease [illegible]
Filled cheese, 1,112,927 pounds, decrease, [illegible]

The expenses incident to the collection of the internal revenue tax during the last fiscal year amounted to $2,[illegible] approximately. The several states that paid the larger amounts of internal revenue tax are as follows: Illinois, $[illegible]; New York, $21,[illegible]; Kentucky, $[illegible]; Ohio, $[illegible]; Pennsylvania, $[illegible]; Indiana, $10,922,274.

PATRIOTISM AND POLITICS.

The spirit of intense patriotism that has been manifested throughout the country during the progress of the Spanish-American war is destined to have its effect upon politics, and it is safe to say that party lines will be materially changed.

During the past few years political discussion has been markedly acrimonious. Partisanship in its most violent form has prevailed. There has been born a new party, the "party of protest," it may be termed, and its ranks have been recruited from those who were convinced that at least one of the two old national parties, the Democratic, had lost its prestige. The utter failure of this party to properly administer the affairs of the government when given the opportunity by the people, decimated its ranks and it was a foregone conclusion that when its term of office expired the people would not again trust the reins of government to its hands. But those of its members who were convinced that Democracy was a lost cause, had no place to go. The tariff plank precluded the possibility of many of them entering the ranks of the Republicans, and they were adrift, with no land in sight.

At this juncture there appeared the third party, whose existence had been previously ignored in virtue of the anarchistic principles advocated, and to it these men without a political home turned, hoping to gain sufficient power to remould the party and make it fit for an American to recognize. Thus the third party sprang into greater notice, and to it were added many Republicans who disagreed with their party on only one point. But without tracing further the birth and development of this third party, suffice it to say that it has now to be reckoned with in national politics.

That it was made up largely of disgruntled office-seekers from the other parties accounts in large measure for the supreme effort made to achieve success at the polls. This effort led the party into many errors, chief among which was the encouragement given to anyone who would undertake to accuse and malign the other parties, and particularly the Republican party.

In the past few years there have been public utterances, from the rostrum and in certain newspapers, that were little short of treasonable, if not actually so. Patriotism was lost sight of in the desire for political victory.

It is this error that the late war is destined to destroy. The events of the past few months have awakened a patriotism that will resent and not encourage treason. The politician who thinks that he can use the same old fire-brand oratory that aroused the people in the past, will discover that he has reckoned without his host, and hisses will take the place of cheers. Abuse of the administration will not be tolerated, and those who seek to pick flaws in the conduct of the late war for the sake of making political capital will find that the temper of the people will not permit such a course and will rise to crush those who make the attempt. Those certain newspapers whose policy is to knowingly make false charges, and that are even now preparing to denounce the present administration for the manner in which the war was conducted, will awake to a realization of the fact that patriotism and not party is what the people demand. Every American citizen is proud of the splendid campaign made by the United States; he is proud of every man who wore the blue in the last great struggle; he is proud of the executive officers of the government who planned the campaign and who successfully executed their plans, and he is proud to be an American citizen today. He will not permit anyone to malign the men who planned or the men who fought, and he will not permit his patriotism to be outraged by the unscrupulous traducers who would abuse the government at this time. The Stars and Stripes will protect the administration from the attacks of small-minded politicians.

But it is evident that the fire-eaters refuse to see the handwriting on the wall. Their malicious address have already begun, and some fear even reason to believe that they will be continued. For that reason the late war is going to have an influence on politics. Many who are now affiliated with this third party and the other will be driven back into one or the other of the old parties by an oration and writers who present in making the war record a feature. The Republicans who left their party believing they could not affect much if anything by so doing will most surely return to it rather than be affiliated with those who, at a time when not only the prestige of the nation, but the protection of every the American flag, whatever effect the war may have on the Republican and Democratic parties there is every reason to believe that it will be an important factor in diminishing the importance and power of the third party.

THE SURRENDER OF MANILA.

It is [illegible] that the surrender of Manila and the Philippine [illegible] will be construed by the peace commissioners [illegible] but it does not affect the [illegible] of the commissioners. According to the protocol [illegible] Manila and the Philippines [illegible] the American people [illegible] the Philippine Islands do not want [illegible] and other [illegible] the Philippines [illegible] rather be governed than they were before.

It is also worth remembering that the surrender does not make any change in the relative situation of the belligerents which would come to the United States from the continued possession of the islands. Every argument against colonization is just as strong and any argument in its favor is no stronger than it was before.

But while these things are so, it is undeniable that the surrender of Manila, especially if it be found that the terms do include the entire archipelago, will have a strong sentimental influence on the people of the United States, and will give us a better position from which to urge any claims that we may have to make before the commission. The disinclination to give up anything of "what Dewey won" is a manifestation of public opinion in the United States which will have to be counted on in settling the final results of the war. The victory of Manila has no effect on the terms of the protocol, but it has given a strong impetus to what is becoming to be known as imperialism, in the United States.

This comes from Chicago, of course. Two robins, in building a nest in a tree in the yard of a Chicago residence, wove into it an American flag that can be seen fluttering in the breeze. It will now be in order for a St. Louis blackbird to decorate its nest with the English and American flags crossed, and a few Cuban flags for fillers.

The New York Times suggests that ex-President Cleveland be appointed to the peace commission. The Times must wish to see the American flag hauled down at Santiago and Manila and "the rightful sovereignty restored."

A society has been formed in Raleigh, N. C., for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of a memorial statue of their townsman, Ensign Worth Bagley, who was the first American to fall in the late war.

A Kentucky farmer in Mercer county has just sold his 650-acre farm for $50,000. And in Kentucky, be it remembered, they do not irrigate—farms.

"The Hobson Kiss" is said to be the very latest fancy mixed drink.

DUN'S AND BRADSTREET'S

Dun's and Bradstreet's Weekly Commercial Summaries.

THE REMARKABLE EXPANSION

Marks the End of the War Although It Brought No Shrinkage of Values While It Lasted — Orders and Purchases have Increased in Nearly All Branches.

New York, Aug. 19.—R. G. Dun & Co. in their weekly review of trade will say:

A war which brought no shrinkage of values while it lasted has brought with its ending a quite remarkable expansion. Orders and purchases have increased in nearly all branches, few as yet being of such a nature that they can be attributed to the material enlargement of trade with the late Spanish islands, which must come a little later.

It is odd that the iron industry while reporting declines in products shows more surprising gain in business than any other. Both returns of output August 1 show considerable decrease from July 1, but more than the entire decrease is caused by the stoppage of two Shenango and four Mahoning furnaces under agreement to force higher prices for bessemer pig. In all other states showing change output increased excepting for one furnace in Virginia. The demand for finished products expands remarkably, considering the enormous orders prior to July 1 which crowd some of the biggest works until December. Structural orders include many bridges and the drainage canal contract for locations at Chicago, plates and bar are in stronger demand. Bars have advanced at Pittsburg. Tin plate works, which require 400 tons per month, have been buying 10,000 tons, but and last week they have bought 12,000 tons, raising the price to $3.10. Grey forge is advanced and eastern anthracite and southern pig at Chicago have advanced 25 cents.

There is a general advance in the minor metals, copper to 12 cents for lake, lead to 3.75, while tin and plates are unchanged but more stronger. Shipments on boats for lines in three weeks of August are the largest ever known the month but 14 per cent. larger than in 1896, being 19 per cent. larger than last year and 16 per cent. larger than in 1892. In spite of several instances of buyers to pay advances asked, coal and coke companies still keep works busy, many having orders for a month ahead.

Wheat has declined 2 cents in spite of general anxiety to better crops by farmers, which renders receipts low and yields much smaller than expected. At Chicago prices for week have been 7,[illegible]50 bushels from abroad against 1,765,[illegible] last year and flour export 155,000 bushels against 1,[illegible] bushels last year, making for three weeks 10,[illegible]26 bushels against 10,[illegible] bushels last year.

Corn is gradually declining. Exports for the week have been 1[illegible] in the United States against 227 last year and 17 in Canada against 130 last year.

BRADSTREET'S.

Mercantile Community Awaits Approach of Fall Trade Period With an Air of Confidence.

New York, Aug. 19.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the general situation at present is the attitude with which the mercantile community awaits the approach of the fall trade period. While of course it is to a great degree upon the favorable [illegible] already achieved in many lines, it is about steadily true that the business outlook at home and the position of affairs with the expectation of results to come are naturally expected to prove satisfactory, marks for much of the feeling this week. Reflection of the feeling with the fall trade is found in the orders now come in at bank centers. The improved demand at higher prices in most lines of iron and steel, generally favorable railway earnings, which indicate a large movement of [illegible] to market, point to a large return to use of manufactured goods to the agricultural sections and the reports of considerable activity in distributive trade, west and south, with signs of immediate business at leading eastern markets, which hitherto have not shared largely in the trade improvement.

The main exceptions to this are iron and steel products, whose reduced prices calls attention to the presently relatively less favorable experience of crude iron production. Pig iron statistics, in fact, point to an even smaller output for the current month, one of which entertainment, of course, is naturally based upon mid-summer conditions. Advances in many grades of iron, not by leaders east and southern, are features of the week, as are also higher quotations for coal billets at nearly all leading works and a great many classes of building iron and steel, particularly structural material. Advances in copper on the strong statistical position and lead, are also among the interesting features in the metal trade. At the western centers are particularly active and the large number of orders already booked make manufacturers fairly independent regarding prices and favor an advance on future business. The situation in cereals shows but little change. The balance established between plus materially reduced visible supplies, heavy milling demand at home, and fair export inquiry on the one hand, and the very promising crop outlook on the other hand, tend to steadiness in prices and other cereals sympathize with wheat.

Some slowness is noted in payments at the northwest, but this is expected to disappear when the spring wheat crop moves. Reports as to collections, the country over are very encouraging. From winter wheat sections especially, reports are very good.

Business failures are larger in number than last week, aggregating 195, against 177 last week, but compared with 221 in this week a year ago; 161 in 1896; 192 in 1895, and 251 in 1894.

Buyers are appearing in increasing numbers at leading western markets. Chicago reports increased activity in distributive trade on country demand, with dry goods shipments especially large. Sales of iron and steel are restricted by inability to deliver. Southern and western buyers are arriving in St. Louis and dry goods, boots and shoes, hats and caps are all active. Advances in structural iron are a feature and tin plate and sheet iron mills are behind on orders. Kansas City, St. Paul, Omaha and Minneapolis report active trade. East of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio rives in the west reports of trade are not so flattering, but a steady business is reported doing, with some slight improvement at a number of markets. At Memphis the outlook is for the heaviest business in the history of the city, but damage by cotton worms in Texas affects trade at Galveston. In the south Atlantic cities reports are of a perceptible improvement in trade. On the Pacific coast, while business is quiet in California large crops in Oregon and Washington are expected to make fall trade lively. Oregon fruit men are doing a good business and are shipping to California points. At the east more is doing at Baltimore. Southern buyers are increasing in number and stocks are reported heavily reduced. Business is active at Pittsburg, iron and steel being especially so. At Boston and New York a moderate improvement is noted. The depressed condition of raw staple tends to discourage future usiness in cotton goods, but print cloths is firm and there is less talk of curtailing production at Fall River. In wool and woolen goods business is only moderate, and manufacturers buy for present requirements. Orders for men's wear goods for the spring trade are coming in better.

Canadian trade is quiet but the tone is one of confidence based primarily upon an expected wheat yield larger than ever before in the Dominion's history. In British Columbia a normal trade is doing, but the salmon pack as a whole is disappointing and prices tend upward. Business failures in the Dominion of Canada number 26 against 35 last week; 41 in this week a year ago; 30 in 1896 and 1894, and 37 in 1895.

Financial Review.

New York Aug. 19.—Bradstreet's financial review tomorrow will say:

This has been a week of active and excited speculation. The public has come into the market and buying, which at times assumed an almost reckless appearance, has extended throughout the share list. Large professional interests have taken up various parts of the list in succession and found the public ready to follow their lead. The conspicuous feature of the week was the granger stocks and the most striking incident the increase of Burlington dividend rate to 8½ per cent. quarterly, or six per cent. per annum. This announcement, coming out on Wednesday, when the market seemed likely to react under taking of profits by traders kept up the excitement and advances for that day, while it resulted in dealings to the extent of 900,000 shares, one of the largest days the exchange has had for some time. On Thursday, however, there was more or less reaction throughout the market, profits being taken freely, while at the declines there was a fair amount of fresh buying. On Friday the market tended to recover still further, and support was given by large interests. The market is certainly a broader one than for a long time past. Commission house buying has been the feature, and while as yet it cannot be said that the public has taken the market away from the professionals the latter seem to have much less control than usual. The principal developments of the week have all tended to favor the bull side, the offers of peace being supplemented by a further good crop report by an increase in earnings and by the advance of Americans in London and the appearance of a disposition on the part of foreigners to purchase. A decline of exchange at the end of the week was also noted among the favorable circumstances.

BEFORE THE SURRENDER

General Augusti Was Superseded for Insubordination—Consuls Advised Surrender.

Hong Kong, Aug. 18.—A belated dispatch from Manila, dated Aug. 8, explains that Governor General Augusti has not "quite abdicated," and says:

"The governor general only declined to be responsible for the consequences when he found that Spain was not sending him help. He retained his position but practically washed his hands of the fighting. A Madrid dispatch construes this as insubordination and the Gazette will now publish an order to supersede him. It is rumored that confidential instructions have been given to his successor to resist to the utmost, hoping to gain the world's admiration and possibly assistance in securing a favorable termination.

"A telegram arrived Sunday ordering the Americans to proceed immediately to extremities, whereupon General Merritt and Admiral Dewey issued an ultimatum, allowing 48 hours for the removal of non-combatants, but declaring that they would begin the bombardment earlier if the Spaniards made any attack. The governor replied immediately, thanking the American commanders for their humane sentiment but saying they were "useless," because he was surrounded with rebels and had no place for refuge for the great number of sick and wounded, and women and children.

"The governor thereupon convened he consuls begging them to use their influence with the Americans to get them to grant him time and facilities for the removal of the refugees and suggesting the use of the American troop ships, but he was unwilling to allow them food from Manila. He seemed indifferent to the fate of the 100,000 natives.

"The British consul made a powerful appeal to the governor to surrender, glorifying the heroism hitherto shown by the Spaniards but demonstrating the hopelessness of further resistance. The other consuls endorsed his appeal with the exception of the German consul who said that, as a military officer, he should hesitate to assert that the Spaniards had done enough yet.

"Today the consuls will visit Admiral Dewey to convey the governor's request, but it is probable the reply will be too late. It ought to have been made long ago.

"The rebels made a final effort to capture the city on Tuesday but failed. The Americans are preparing to cut and to avoid trouble in entering the town. There has been slight fighting for four days and it is reported that 20 Americans were killed and 60 wounded. This fighting is purely preliminary.

"In consequence of the American ultimatum the governor ordered the artillery to cease shelling the enemy's trenches, and he suspended an officer at Malate for disobeying orders.

"There is a little fighting tonight. A Spanish commercial deputation today waited upon the governor and begged him to surrender, saying that otherwise they would be utterly ruined.

"The civil members of the council of war favor a surrender, but the military members do not care to endorse such a request. Officers tell me they realize the futility of resisting the Americans who with their superior guns, can keep at long range and kill everybody without loss to themselves, with probably a dozen shells.

"The British consul promptly arranged for four launches, under a white flag, to remove British subjects, and also for one launch for the Chinese. Swarms of Spanish and native half-caste women and children are begging to be provided with means of escape. It is believed that the American gunners have been ordered to spare the churches, owing to the fact that thousands of persons have taken refuge in them.

"The ex-governor is trying to secure passage on a German warship."

LITERARY NOTES

The true story of those 278 days of suffering by Greely's heroic little band of explorers in the Arctic region has been told by General Greely himself, for the first time, for the October Ladies' Home Journal. For years General Greely has kept an unbroken silence about his fearful experience and that of his companions, as they dropped dead one by one at his side, and it was only after the greatest persuasion that the famous explorer was induced to write the story.

Wilhelmina, who is to be crowned queen of the Netherlands on Sept. 6 next, has personally sent to Mr. Bok, the editor of the Ladies' Home Journal—himself a Hollander by birth—one of her private portraits for publication in the next number of his magazine. It is the last portrait which will be taken of the little lady before her coronation, and will be printed in connection with a specially prepared sketch, showing the personality of the first queen of Holland from every point of view.

The late George Ebers is the subject of an illustrated article describing his home life, methods of work, etc., which will appear in the second monthly number of the Critic (September). A portrait of Dr. Ebers, a picture of his villa near Lake Starnberg, and a view of the interior of his library will accompany the article. A further illustration would have been the facsimile of a letter of the distinguished novelist and Egyptologist, were it not that it is written in purple ink, which is one of the colors—blue being another—that the camera positively refuses to recognize. This number will abound with interesting and timely portraits and other pictures.

THE WAR IN THE PHILIPPINES

Sweeping Terms of the Capitulation of Manila.

INSURGENTS ARE VERY ACTIVE

Heavy Fighting Has Occurred in the South Part of Luzon Between Spaniards and Natives—Russia is Said to be Negotiating for the Cession of a Coaling Station in the Philippines.

London, Aug. 18.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"The terms of the capitulation of Manila, as agreed upon Saturday between General Jaudenes and General Merritt, includes the cession of the Philippine archipelago to the United States.

"An American naval officer who arrived from Manila on the Zafiro, tells me that the Americans practically walked into Manila. The operations, he says, were confined to the Malate side of the city, where the Spaniards had a fort and two lines of trenches. The troops waded through the Malate river up to the beach as though going to lunch, meeting practically no opposition.

"I learn that when General Merritt went ashore after the capitulation of Manila, he experienced some difficulty in finding General Jaudenes, who ultimately was found in a church among crowds of women and children."

Russia Wants a Piece.

The Daily Mail's Odessa correspondent says he hears on incontestible authority that Russia has opened a pour parler with Spain for the cession of a coaling station in the Philippines.

The Singapore correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"The native rebellion in the Philippines has extended to the hemp provinces in South Luzon. Heavy fighting occurred at Paglatuan, Pilar and Ponsol, the immediate cause being outrages committed by the Spaniards at Paglatuan. The Spaniards also burned Pilar and massacred 500 natives. The insurgents are concentrating at Albay, with the object of cutting off the retreat of numerous Spaniards in the Camarinas province.

"A German cruiser has been carrying dispatches from the captain general of the Visayas islands to the district between Cebu and Bugan and the Spanish military depot in Mindanao. The steamer Rosario, flying the German flag, has also been transporting troops thence to Iloilo. After the island of Masbate had been taken by the insurgents the latter refused to allow the German steamer Clara to enter any ports under their control."

Praise for Aguinaldo.

The Madrid correspondent of the Times says:

"Letters from the Philippines bear remarkable testimony, as coming from hostile Spanish sources, to the administrative capacity and admirable organization of the Tagalo insurrection under Aguinaldo." The dispatch also says:

"The article in El Tiempo, referring to article III of the protocol continues to be discussed in the light of the necessity of radical political reforms."

El Imparcial prints a remarkable article in which it attributes the country's disasters to the administrative inefficiency caused by the existing political system, which subordinates national interests to those of politicians and their friends.

VERRY'S REPORT.

Succinct Account of the Capture of Manila and of the Preliminary Steps.

Washington, Aug. 18.—The war department has received a dispatch from General Merritt, reporting the fall of Manila and giving the details of the demand for surrender and incidents preliminary to the final capture of the city. The dispatch, which had been eagerly awaited, was immediately communicated to President McKinley. It is as follows:

"Hong Kong, Aug. 18, from Manila, Aug. 13.—On the 7th instant Admiral Dewey joined me in 48-hour notification to the Spanish commander to remove non-combatants from the city. On the same date a reply was received expressing thanks for our humane sentiments and stating that the Spanish were without places of refuge for the non-combatants now within the walled town.

"On the 9th instant we sent a joint note drawing attention to the suffering in store for sick and non-combatants in case it became our duty to reduce the defenses; also setting forth the helpless condition of the Spanish forces, surrounded on all sides with our fleet in front, and no prospect of reinforcements, and demanded surrender as due to every consideration of humanity. On the same date we received a reply admitting their situation, but stating that the council of defense had declared that the request for surrender cannot be granted, but offered to consult the Madrid government if time was granted necessary for communication via Hong Kong. We sent a note in reply declining.

"On the 13th I joined with the navy in an attack with the following result:

"After about half an hour's accurate shelling of the Spanish lines, MacArthur's brigade on the right and Greene's on the left, under Anderson, made a vigorous attack and carried the Spanish works. Our loss is not accurately known, but was about 50 in all. The behavior of our troops was excellent and the co-operation of the navy was most valuable. The troops advanced rapidly on the walled city, upon which a white flag was shown and the town capitulated. Our troops now occupy Malate, Binondo, the walled city and San Miguel. All outside centers are protected. The insurgents are quiet. There is no disorder or pillage."

LOST OR STRAYED.

No News of Losses to Colorado Regiment in Fighting at Manila.

San Francisco, Aug. 18.—A special to the Examiner from Manila of August 14 gives the following names of those killed during the fighting which preceded the occupation of the city:

JOHN DUNSMORE, First California.
EDWARD O'NEIL, First California.
AUGUST S THOLEN, Twenty-Third regulars.
CLEMENT BAUER, Twenty-Third regulars.
ARCHIE PATTERSON, Thirteenth Minnesota.
WM. LEWIS, Nebraska regiment.
ROBERT McCANN, Fourteenth regulars.
SAMUEL HOWELL, Fourteenth regulars.

Among the seriously wounded were: Captains C. Seabach and T. Bjornstad, of the Thirteenth Minnesota.

[illegible]

New York, Aug. 19.—It is fair to assume that all children are interesting to women, and also that every woman is interested in children. Nothing is more attractive than a neatly dressed child, and if, to the neatness, can be added a degree of taste, then the small vision becomes a delicate fairy-like creature such as one sees in one's dreams of eternal youth.

To bring about this delightful result is the aim of the dressmaker. I may say that I know at least 10 first class dressmakers who devote their time by day and their thought by night to the planning of dresses for small children. One of them showed me the result of her thought and handiwork a few days ago. The little dress was made of Scotch Madras, which is a material with several kinds of goods running through it. The little dots were of silk, the threads were of coarse cotton and the groundwork was very much like an ordinary gingham. The goods were decidedly of a wash sort, and the colors were never-fading and very lasting as to durability.

There is something about the mixed goods which is very desirable for children's clothes. It has so many different threads in it that you do not notice the defect when two or three threads become worn out. The general effect remains the same, which is highly desirable in a child's dress. Novelty and plaid are always ideal for this reason.

A Child's Dress.

The little dress above referred to was a Scotch Madras gingham with gathered skirt. The fulness was even all the way around and a belt of open work insertion was sewed on the top of the skirt. Through this open work insertion of a bright cerise ribbon was run. The ribbon was tied in a big bow at the back of the waist.

The waist was rounded with scarcely any blouse front or back. It was trimmed with white needle work of open pattern. The needle work was arranged to form a point in the front. It was full at the shoulders and two rows of it lay one over the other, making a sort of shoulder epaulette.

With the little dress went a collarette of mull, which was to be worn when the little girl was on dress parade. The collarette consisted of two mull ruffles shirred upon a broad scarlet ribbon which was tied at the back of the neck. When the little girl was at play this little collarette could be taken off, showing the neck of the dress, finished with a very tiny band of white insertion.

The dress had every color in it and any hat could be worn with it. I should advise a small flat hat with a pointed crown trimmed with a great bunch of cerise ribbon in front, no other trimming being needed.

Her Stockings.

Little girls are wearing the most brilliant stockings. Instead of the sombre black which encased their calves in previous years, red, white and blue stockings are worn and the ever-beautiful plaids. This little girl was to wear a pair of patriotic stockings—red and blue upon a groundwork of white. The little shoes were of white canvas. When soiled these little shoes can be cleaned with pipe clay or with magnesia. If they are soiled very much they can be scrubbed with gasoline and a tooth brush. If gasoline is used care must be taken not to ignite it by friction.

Black stockings are never very handsome except at evening when a little court costume is worn, or on certain somber occasions; but colored stockings are always beautiful. They do not turn gray like black and they have a much more dressy look. The plain colors are, however, less desirable than the plaids. Scarlet, blue and white plaids are very smart, but unfortunately they are rather expensive. They come as high as $3, although you can on bargain days get them for much less.

Very industrious women are knitting these stockings for their little ones, using coarse cotton which greatly resembles darning cotton. It comes in skeins and can be wound in balls. Home-made stockings should be made with very large feet upon the hips. Below the waist it flared suddenly, until it was very full around the knees. It was faced with a band of black brilliantine only a quarter of an inch wide upon the front of the goods.

The waist of this little dress was plaited. It was belted with a tan belt elaborately embroidered in black. The yoke of the dress was scarlet embroidered upon white muslin. At the shoulders were white ribbons with a fancy finishing of red along the edges. This fancy ribbon washes very nicely, and the little maid can always wear fresh ribbons.

Child's Ribbons.

To renovate ribbon for a child's dress spread the ribbon out and examine for spots. If it is merely wrinkled, dampen slightly with the hands and roll around a bottle. Leave until perfectly dry; it will then be found smooth and fresh.

If the ribbon be soiled, wash it with soap bark. Press very dry between the hands and do not iron it. Wrap around a stick, a bottle or other curved surface. The old fashioned way of wrapping silk around a stick hold good today and no better method of drying and pressing silk is known, by simple methods.

As the waist and sleeves soil sooner than the remainder of the dress, waists for children come detachable; and it is not an unusual thing to see one little skirt made with four or five different waists. These little skirts are finished with a band and around the band at close intervals are worked buttonholes. Buttons are sewed on the waist and it is put on and the skirt fastened to it.

A belt of open work insertion with a ribbon run through it put over the skirt band and the whole is finished at the back with a large bow of the same ribbon. These bands of open work insert on are not any trouble, for you only have to buy enough insertion to go around the child's waist and run the ribbon through it, and it is made.

Juvenile Materials.

Lawns, percales, batiste and ginghams are used for ordinary wear for children, and with little care they can be made to last two seasons. For street wear and other more dignified occasions, however, the more expensive materials such as dimity, mull, nainsook, plain Swiss and very fine organdie are used. White, shrimp pink, blue and the palest green are the favorite colors, white ribbon and embroidery are most in favor as trimmings.

Boys' suits are made of crash, duck and denim. These three materials come in all grades. You can get them for 10 cents a yard. The patriotic colors—red, white and blue are, of course, the most popular, and it is a badly used child does not possess a coat and vest and a pair of trousers in blue or white, trimmed with scarlet military braid.

Scarlet and blue are very serviceable, but white is used for Sunday best. It soils too soon for every-day wear, but the boy can have a white suit for Sunday and for dress parade.

Rough straw hats in red, white and blue braid come for boys, with blue bands inscribed "Remember the Maine."

Helen Ward.

A PLAY DAY DRESS.

NEAT WASH DRESS FOR A CHILD.

DRESSING FOR A REAR VIEW.

THE PATRIOTIC LITTLE LAD.

DRESSES FOR SCHOOL.

Banish the Sad-Colored Browns and Faded Blues and Grays and Let Everything be Cheerful.

With the wane of August school time is fast approaching and the school wardrobe must be put in order.

The shops are full of dainty conceits in all classes of children's wear. Just now trinkets and headwear are given the greater prominence. For very young girl skirts are made short, but for the miss they are grouped to the shoe tops.

The waist effects are the correct mode of fashioning even for the baby dresses, and the change from yoke ideas to the long waist is very marked.

Linen, both plain and printed, rages as a material for dresses, reefers and blouses. These materials are designed as tasteful as gowns of silk. Many are the skirts which are cut circular with strips of insertion set in diagonally lengthwise and round the skirt. When these ideas are employed the skirt is simply finished with a deep hem.

For wearing with shirts a good dark blue serge skirt is infinitely the best, or a course grass lawn skirt is also capable of resisting a deal of hard wear and tear. The generally untidy air of a schoolgirl is often due to the carelessly-put-on waistband, skirt and shirt looking as if they were parting company. The waistband should be tacked to the skirt, which prevents this untidy appearance; and at the same time holds the skirt well up. Nothing looks worse than a skirt short in front and several inches longer at the back.

A loose make of bodice is on the whole best suited to the schoolgirl, who is rather addicted to angular outlines, or else strays in the opposite direction of clumsy plumpness when anything tight is equally unbecoming. The simpler the better, all superfluous adornment tending to destroy the freshness of the whole. As very little is left to the individual choice of the schoolgirl, the matter rests more or less with the good taste of her elders; hence there can be but little personality. The success, therefore, must depend upon the youthful simplicity of the costume. In summer time nothing can surpass the charm of washing ginghams and muslins, for at no other period are they more appropriate; in winter, serge for outdoor wear is first favorite. And, lastly, let everything be cheerful; the sad-colored browns and faded blues and grays which appear to be beloved of mothers for their daughters are not fitting for one's teens.

1 Young lady's white piqué dress, with new shaped skirt, with bands of butcher-linen and white insertion. Butcher blue collar with lace and insertion. White muslin vest and tie. Hat of white satin crinoline, with frosted white ostrich bows.
2 Girl's frock in ivory cashmere, embroidered with red silk tennis rackets and coral scotch. The sleeves and vest are finely tucked and frilled. Hat of coarse soft French straw, with white satin bow.

Blouse in colored silk, with feather stitching and white silk frills.

Dorothy costume, can be made in canvas, poplin or any material, braided white silk braid. White tucked silk vest and kilted jabot.

If things are not roseate then, when will they be?

Vanity Fair.

The London Spectator has been discussing the question of the prevalence of courage, and quotes Sir Henry Havelock as saying that in his experience there were usually in a regiment "about 100 men who would storm anything in the line of a fortification; 800 who, if they did it, would follow; 100 who want to skulk in the ditches, and about 20 who do skulk there or elsewhere." Experience and Mr. Rudyard Kipling seem to show that the proportions in the same regiment vary miserably with circumstances; coffee or no coffee in the morning makes all the difference sometimes.

According to statistics in the Social Register, the effect of the war is strikingly shown by the fact that only about half as many families have gone abroad this year as last, and 75 per cent. more Americans have returned to their own country. There seems to be no great fear of occupying seashore cottages, for there is the same ratio of increase in the number of seashore homes as there is in the inland residences, the larger number, of course, seeking the latter, as is usual. Of the 5,839 New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston and Baltimore families who appear in the Register, 1,558 are at the seashore and 2,966 are summering in the mountains. Only 296 families have gone abroad, as compared with 415 last year, while 171 have returned, in comparison with 100 last season. Fifty-nine men and 46 women have died—about the usual number, and 211 persons have married, an increase of 8 as compared with last year. Can this latter increase be also a result of the war?

A marked feature at Lakewood, N. J., during the fashionable season just passed, was the short skirt used by women for walking and all general out-of-door wear, says a writer in the Bazar. The short skirt was not confined to bicycle riders or tennis and golf players. In the streets of the town, along its promenades or in the parks and woods one met everywhere smartly dressed women wearing this convenient and comfortable walking skirt. Its vogue was so great as to show something more than a particular preference for neatness and convenience in walking. The skirt most worn was somewhat longer than the bicycle skirt. It comes just below the shoe tops, clearing the ground by about four inches. It hangs in even folds and is of about medium width. Many such skirts are not bound on the bottom, but faced with a wide piece of the dress material and finished with many rows of machine stitching. The skirts are of cloth or mixed cheviots of dark shades. A very smart costume included such a skirt of gray cheviot, with a scarlet jacket of smooth-faced cloth, plain linen collar with tie and a gray felt hat of round, soft shape. For seaside or mountain wear by summer visitors, or for traveling, or for general wear in the country by those who are much out-of-doors and on foot, these short skirts are valuable.

Top of the Vogue.

In pale yellow muslin, with black insertions and choux of deeper yellow chiffon.—(London Madame.

A PRAYER.

O blessed Jesus, Sovereign Lord,
Within, deep-rooted, fix Thy Word,
And search us with the Spirit's sword,
Until by us all sin's ignored.
And when to Thee we lift our eyes,
And think upon Thy sacrifice,
O may we feel he never dies
Who solely on the Lord relies—
That "heaven and earth shall pass away,"
But Thou the same each passing day.

Wesley Lee Walls.

Printer's Home, Aug. 19, 1898.

Manners, Customs and Characteristics of the People of the Islands in Which Dewey and Merritt Are Now Supreme.

Something of Aguinaldo and Other Insurgent Leaders—Uncle Sam Is Fully Prepared to Cope With Any Possible Emergency.

[Copyright, 1898.]

The Philippine islands are now American territory by occupation. The expeditions sent from San Francisco have already landed in the bay of Manila about 21,000 soldiers and officers. This is larger than the army with Spain maintained in the archipelago even during the insurrection of 1896. Besides this powerful force Uncle Sam has a growing navy with Cavite as headquarters, which in itself would suffice to hold and defend every port. It consists of the strong coast defenders Monterey and Monadnock, the cruisers Olympia, Charleston, Boston, Baltimore and Raleigh, the gunboats Concord and Petrel, the dispatch boat McCulloch, supply ship Nan Shan, two colliers, six transports, three captured Spanish vessels—Manila, Leyte and Callao—and some 20 small craft likewise won from Spain. The total of sailors and marines is about 6,000, another army in itself.

This force is sufficient to give order after a government is established. It is not enough in case Uncle Sam proposes to reestablish the cruel Spanish system, to imitate the methods of Weyler in Cuba or maladministration which have been employed in the Philippines since Legazpi founded the city of Manila.

This new territory is remarkable for its healthfulness. Neither our army nor navy will have any experience like that of Santiago, Siboney or Guantanamo. Yellow fever is unknown in the Philippines, while Asiatic cholera, endemic and epidemic in Amoy and Canton, and the bubonic plague, endemic in Hongkong and Canton, are likewise strangers. The cholera has ravaged Luzon once in this century; the plague, never. Even leprosy, not uncommon in tropical lands, is exceedingly rare.

The climate, though hot, is dry and bracing. The surrounding sea and the numberless bodies of water, salt and fresh, cool the atmosphere. An excellent natural drainage and heavy rains, when it does rain, prevent malaria and the dysenteric troubles peculiar to warm countries. The Spaniards and natives suffer considerably from scrofula. They object to vaccination and regard the practice as contrary to the will of Heaven. They believe it inefficient, especially ever since an impecunious American adventurer reaped a golden harvest by vaccinating 2,000 credulous victims with condensed milk!

Most of our sailors and soldiers have been vaccinated, and, although nothing has been published by the authorities, it is fair to presume that the surgeons have attended to all who are not proof against the loathsome malady.

There is tropical fever in the Philippines, but it is not as dangerous and seldom lasts more than four or five days. It is quickly dispelled by quinine or by the old fashioned treatment with a little arsenic and calomel.

The task of establishing government in the Philippines is difficult, partly because of the malign influence of Spain's administration and partly because of the polyglot population. The popular belief that the Filipinos are a single race or people is the very opposite of the truth. In the first place, here are the native Spaniards, to whom alone the term "Filipinos" is properly applied. Then there are the Chinese born on the islands. The former number about 2,000, the latter 1,000. In the second class are Spaniards, other Europeans and Chinese, numbering about 5,000, 500 and 100,000 respectively. In the third class are the half breeds—Spanish-Malay, Chinese-Malay and Hispano-Chino-Malay—who, according to the authorities, number 40,000, 150,000 and 250,000. Last of all are the natives, who are estimated at anywhere from 8,000,000 to 1,000,000. The last Spanish census (1876) gave a total of 6,500,000, not including non-taxpaying savages. The increase, according to the official reports, is 2 per cent per annum, which would give about 9,000,000 and the mountain tribes, or 10,000,000 in all.

The natives embrace several distinct races or subraces. On Luzon two-thirds are Tagals, who are docile, light hearted and good natured. On Panay, Zebu, Negros and the middle islands of the archipelago two-thirds are Visayas, who are serious, dignified and clannish. On Mindanao are Visayas, Negritos, Papuans and Moslem Malays and on the Sulu isles are Mohammedans.

The Tagals and Visayas have been truly conquered. The Negritos and Papuans have been half conquered. The Mindanaos and Moslem Malays have never been conquered. The insurgents under Aguinaldo are chiefly Tagals and half breeds. The Visaya insurgents have their own chiefs. The Mindanaos and Moslems cannot be called insurgents, because they have never acknowledged Spanish dominion. They are simply brave Malays, who fight to the death any attempt to subjugate or enslave them. All that Spain has ever done is to hold strong forts, like Zamboanga in Mindanao and Jolo in Sulu. Even here the garrison is always on guard and the place under surveillance if not beleaguered by the savage islanders.

The Sulu tribes like the British. Many of them live in northern Borneo and give no trouble to the Europeans there. They hate the Spaniards and consider it an honor as well as a duty to slay the latter wherever it can be done. Under American rule they would undoubtedly prove as faithful as the Javanese toward the Dutch and the people of Johore and Selangor to the English. The Mindanaos would be equally docile, while the Tagals and Visayas are only too eager to be masters. They have one recreation which is exceedingly cruel, and that is stallion fighting, into the pit of an incensed three years' stallion are driven. They promptly begin fighting. They go on until two or even all of the trio are killed or stretched senseless on the ground. The animals strike with their hoofs and tear with their teeth so that in a short time the melee ends in a swimming in blood. From these fights the natives and Spaniards alike feed as hungry as their Emperors will allow.

The present insurrection in the Philippines hardly deserves the name. It is merely the latest stage of a revolution nearly a century old. The cause is the same as in Cuba and exhaustion by the Spanish government. If a native says he is ruined. If he does not pay his taxes, he is arrested and forced to give in labor at a nominal price for a wheel he demanded in money. On his knees under the overseer's lash or the contractor's lash and bullet. When a poor native died, his relatives had to make report thereof to the priest, and if this was promptly done the priest would bury the body free of charge, but if not he would leave it exposed to the sun, and the dogs were welcome to it. Exactions of this sort were the cause of the insurrection of 1896. During the eighties there are said to have been more than a hundred risings of the sort on the archipelago. In 1890 a very intellectual, philanthropic and public spirited half breed named Dr. José Rizal took up the cause of the masses, but knowing the danger of the task resorted to what he supposed purely legal means. He wrote a long petition to the governor general in which he called attention to the abuses of the existing system and of the wrongs inflicted by the financial and ecclesiastical laws of the colony.

He employed very general terms and made no personal application whatever. Nevertheless he was immediately arrested, tried by the friars, and his book was condemned as treasonable on the one side and as heretical on the other. The book was suppressed and its possession made a felony. He was arrested, but through bribery on the part of his friends managed to escape to Hongkong, where there has long been a colony of so called rebels. He had not lost his faith in his cause, and he then addressed himself to the cortes at Madrid. This alarmed the political and ecclesiastical authorities, who by an infamous trap got him into their power and sentenced him to deportation and exile. He then escaped and went to Madrid to argue the matter in person. The authorities cabled a long complaint to the home government, in which they charged the unfortunate doctor with many crimes and misdemeanors. When he reached Spain, he was mobbed and sent back a prisoner to be tried by the tribunal at Manila. There he was allowed to make no defense, but was promptly convicted and shot.

The enormity of this act aroused thousands, and the present insurrection broke out. It was so serious and the military prospect was so bad that Captain General Polavieja had recourse to Spain's great weapons, bribery and intrigue. He made an offer of amnesty to all the insurgents, a solemn promise to execute every reform desired and a large sum of money sufficient to take the leaders out of the realm. The insurgents accepted the proposal and laid down their arms. The chiefs went to Hongkong, where they received, it is said, $100,000 of the $1,000,000 promised, the remainder, according to rumor, having gone into the captain general's pocket. The reforms were not granted, and a heavy force of friars, distributed at every strategic point, made quick work of the heroic few who tried to revive the rebellion. This news, it will be remembered, was proclaimed in the Spanish press to have been a magnificent victory for the Spanish arms against overwhelming odds.

Of the present leaders all are good men, but none has any great ability. Aguinaldo is probably the ablest of the lot, but he himself is in many respects an uninformed boy rather than a thoughtful and wise man. He and his followers are, however, as brave as lions and are willing to die for what they think is right.

The wealth of the Philippine islands cannot be overestimated. It is without doubt the richest territory of its size in the world. It has enough hard woods and cabinet woods to supply the globe for a century. Its soil is of the volcanic nature peculiar to Oregon and is so fertile as to require no enrichment. It will produce five or six crops a year. The sugar cane, tobacco plant, hemp, coffee and indigo thrive in the Philippines in a way that is unparalleled. Even under the present miserable management it yields a budget of $10,000,000 and fees, tithes, fines and corrupt money of at least an equal amount. Under American rule its output would be worth $200,000,000 a year almost as soon as the stars and stripes were displayed over the territory. It is very rich in gold, the precious metal having been found in placers, pockets and true fissure veins upon no less than eight of the islands and in more than ten places on both Luzon and Mindanao.

The islands abound in fine harbors and landscapes of surpassing beauty. The scenery ranges from broad savannas and terraced paddy fields to magnificent bluffs overhanging the sea, massive mountain ranges and tall and graceful volcanic peaks. The archipelago has remarkable fauna and flora, there being hundreds of animals and plants native there which are unknown to other parts of the world. The ocean eagle, the forest cock and the Manila pheasant are three of the most beautiful birds imaginable.

Social life in the Philippines is very enjoyable. While the Spaniard is a poor governor, he is a charming friend and a noble host. He dispenses hospitality with a lavish hand and endeavors to make life pleasant for others as well as for himself. At the lunetta, or promenade park, of Manila 290 first class military concerts are given every year. At the different barracks each military band gives a daily performance, and at the captain general's palace there is a similar regular entertainment. Though far away from Europe, Manila supports three theaters and often presents dramatic and musical stars from the other side of the globe. It is a favorite city for American minstrel shows, concert companies and traveling circuses.

There are several clubs in Manila, the English being the largest and best, with the German a close second. There are many cafes and hotels and a cuisine as good as can be found in Spain. This is not saying much, because the latter land has a singular infatuation for the odorous onion and garlic which is not shared by other European nations.

It is hard to describe the beauty and splendor of the vegetation. The moment a house is built green and gray mold and mosses begin to form on the shady side and vines to clamber up on the sunny side. The smallest yard becomes a wilderness of flowers, and even stone paved courts have the cracks forever full of straggling leaves and tendrils. Trees grow like weeds, and flowers themselves which are rare in these latitudes become weeds in the Philippines. The geranium becomes a nuisance, so rapidly does it increase in every direction. The heliotrope develops into a bush six and eight feet high and ten feet in diameter, covered five months of the year with rich blossoms and loading the air with its perfume.

A bunch of bananas is often sold for a few cents—not the little bunches of five and ten retailed by peddlers in America, but the solid structure, with from 50 to 100 perfect pieces of fruit. Over all blooms the Manila mango, a rich golden fruit, often six and seven inches long and four inches in diameter, with a tough skin and an interior of soft, golden, delicious pulp whose flavor surpasses everything else in nature. If our government will but wait until the soldiers and sailors come home from the Philippines and tell what they have seen and know, there will be no question as to their disposition.

WILLIAM E. G. FALES.

CAMP OF PHILIPPINE INSURGENTS NEAR MALATE.

The Ceremonies of the Navy.

Of the many ceremonies that take place on the big fighting ships of the United States navy, from putting a vessel in commission to hauling down its colors for the last time, none is more solemn or impressive than that which is known as the reading of the articles of war. This is performed on every ship of the service, in no matter what part of the world she may be, at least once a month. The articles of war are nothing less than a sort of professional decalogue or an expression of faith, up to which every officer and man of the American navy must live.

The day on which the ceremony is performed is usually the third Sunday of each month. The day preceding is a busy one for the members of the crew and the wardroom servants. Equipments are got out and brushed up. Swords are brought out and the brass work brightened up. The depths of the bureau drawers are ransacked to fish out the gold pound coats, "brass trousers," cocked hats, epaulets and gold belts that must be worn on this day unless the weather is unfavorable or the ship is at sea.

The full dress uniforms are rarely used at other times unless on important state occasions, and they are kept carefully stowed away, protected from moth and mold, for they are costly affairs and are paid for out of the pockets of their owners.

When the morning for the ceremonies arrives, all officers and men are expected to go to their quarters fitted out in their best uniforms. It is about 10 o'clock when the boatswain's mate pipes his whistle and passes the word through the ship, "All hands to quarters." All the men, except the sick, and if at sea the few men that are necessary to keep the ship going, repair aft to the quarter deck. As the men in the different divisions reach the deck they are placed in long ranks on the port side, facing the officers, who have taken up a position on the starboard side. The officers are placed according to rank, with the senior officers aft and the captain standing in the shadow of the flag.

Then the ceremonies commence. The executive officer takes a position in front of and facing the captain and, touching his cocked hat with his white gloved hand, informs him that all his officers and men are "up and aft." Silence reigns fore and aft, and one of the prettiest as well as most imposing scenes on a warship is then witnessed.

At the word from the commanding officer the first lieutenant begins to read the articles of war, and as he does so all heads are uncovered. These articles are interesting. The first begins as follows: "The commanding officers of all fleets, squadrons, naval stations and vessels of the navy are required to show in themselves a good example of virtue, honor, patriotism and subordination."

Article second earnestly recommends all officers and seamen in the service diligently to attend on every performance of the worship of Almighty God. Further on is an article which informs every listener (and every one of the hundreds assembled is an intense listener) that "the punishment of death or such other punishment as a court martial may adjudge may be inflicted on any person in the naval service who enters into a mutiny or who disobeys the lawful orders of his superior officer or who strikes the flag to any enemy or rebel." The same penalty awaits any one who in time of war deserts or who sleeps upon his watch or who, when in battle "displays cowardice, negligence or disaffection or keeps out of danger to which he should expose himself."

These offenses are but a few of the many which wearers of the uniform are enjoined not to commit. Some of the others are "profane swearing, falsehood, drunkenness, gambling, fraud, theft or any other scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals," and it is also forbidden to any one to be guilty of cruelty toward any person subject to his orders.

Other parts of the articles contain similar injunctions to maintain the honor of the flag and the integrity of their lives. It takes about half an hour to read the articles of war.

Immediately after the reading has been concluded a muster is taken of the whole crew, under direction of the pay officer, whose clerk calls the name of every officer and man of the ship's company, and woe be to the man who does not respond to the call or give some satisfactory excuse for not being present. As each man answers to his name he steps forward to the mast until the quarter deck is gradually deserted and nothing but the small group of glittering, gold lace uniformed officers remains. They, too, are dismissed, and the ceremony is over for another month.

Like many of the features of naval life, the most distinctive scenes of which are seldom beheld by outsiders, this ceremony is little known to the world that lives ashore, and yet it is one that should possess a peculiar interest to all Americans when they consider that it is celebrated month after month and year after year in the cause of patriotism only and that on the same day in all quarters of the globe the same words and thoughts rise from those widely scattered sanctuaries of their country's patriotism.

The quarries from which the ancient Greeks obtained their marble were lost for nearly 1,000 years, but were recently rediscovered and are now being worked by an English company. They are near Larissa.

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

The Canary club of Vienna has opened a canary exhibition in that city. The club is trying to foster canary raising among working people as an easy method of increasing the incomes of the poor. The exhibition numbers about 1,500 native canaries and more than 500 of the Dutch variety.

The women of Korea are probably the hardest worked launderesses in the world. Their husbands wear baggy pantaloons, which come up under their armpits like those of a clown, and the usual weekly "wash" contains about a dozen pair of these. Generally the washing is done in cold water, and very often in a flowing stream.

Even the Japanese papers in faroff Honolulu have grown excited over the war news and have taken to issuing extra editions. The Hawaii Shinpo got out an "extra" on June 24 and gravely announced in Japanese at the top of its "latest news" column, "Dispatches up to June 3, 1898, had been published in our paper of today, but private dispatches of later dates from Washington have been received since and are as follows," etc.

James Eads How, the millionaire grandson of James B. Eads, has given up luxuries and a palatial mansion in St. Louis for plain living in order to carry on his missionary work in the slums of the city.

Copenhagen's round tower, built in the eleventh century, which is 150 feet high, is to be moved bodily a distance of 150 feet to widen a business street.

The municipal authorities of Venice have petitioned the Italian government to take diplomatic steps to recover 6,000 pictures which were carried off by Bonaparte between 1806 and 1810 and which were appropriated by various powers after his fall. The city also desires that a demand shall be addressed to Austria for the return of 135 pictures, which were carried off by Emperor Ferdinand in 1838, in time of peace, for the galleries of Vienna.

In India the average life of the natives is 21 years, as against 44 in Great Britain.

George P. Morris, the author of "Woodman, Spare That Tree," was a general in the New York militia. Once Fitz-Greene Halleck, the author of "Marco Bozzaris," called upon Mrs. M. E. W. Sherwood in New York in his old age, and she asked him to define for her what was poetry and what was prose. He replied: "When General Morris commands his brigade and says, 'Soldiers, draw your swords,' he talks prose. When he says, 'Soldiers, draw your willing swords,' he talks poetry."

In Denmark the city school children are taken on regular visits to the country, both for the benefit of their health and for educational purposes, and the process is then reversed, the country children being taken to the city in order to broaden their minds.

Liberia is the only more or less civilized country where clocks are a most entirely dispensed with. The sun rises exactly at 6 a. m. and sets at 6 p. m. throughout the year, and is vertically overhead at noon.

Governor Lowndes of Maryland is making arrangements to present Commodore Winfield Scott Schley a handsome and valuable sword as a token of Maryland's esteem for him.

As Told to the Public in the Bankers' Magazine.

SCENE OF CEASELESS ENERGY

Towns Marvels of Convenience and Up-to-Date Appointments—Dividends Paid Now Amount to Over $6,000,000, and the Production Is Over $10,000,000—Steady Growth in the Rate of Dividends and Production—Interesting Figures and Records—A Clear Gain of $5,000,000 for Two Private Properties.

From a stony cattle pasture in 1890, Cripple Creek district has developed by giant strides, and is at this date, the greatest gold mining camp in the western hemisphere.

It is located in El Paso county, Colorado, which state was the heaviest gold producer in the United States in 1897, over half of its total production being credited to the Cripple Creek district.

The greatest skeptic and the most pronounced pessimist can but admit that at no time during its brilliant history has it been so prosperous as at the present, and at no time has the future looked so bright.

The camp is today the scene of the greatest activity, and is without doubt the busiest spot in this western country; and so it has been for several years past. Cripple Creek had its excitement and boom days like all other camps, but it is all solid business now and mining continues with ceaseless energy.

The Cripple Creek district is credited with a population of from 40,000 to 50,000 souls. It covers an area of about 175 square miles, and within its boundary are a number of towns now nearly connected with one another by straggling lines of small dwellings. The leading centers are Cripple Creek and Victor. Retaining camp style, yet really one of seven recent growth, these towns are marvels of convenience and up-to-date appointments. Cripple Creek lies in the northwest portion of the most prominent producing area, and Victor is correspondingly south and east of it. Both towns are connected by electric cars, the ride over which by travel is made exceedingly pleasant and comfortably. Between the principal towns are numerous small settlements—Altman, Anaconda, Elkton, Lawrence, Goldfield, Collette, Mound City, Report and others. With all of these the electric line connects as well as with all the heavy producing mines of the district, to which switches are run. Here the ore is loaded on cars and from there taken to the mills, samplers or reduction plants.

There are several electric light plants in the district, while the two larger towns have water connection with the mountains beyond, in the Pike's Peak range, well graded macadamized streets, large brick and stone business blocks, admirably appointed hotels, good school properties and excellent fire departments, and the many other minor adjuncts to go to make up a young metropolis. The camp is connected with the outer world by the Western Union and Postal telegraph companies, which have offices in various parts of the district; and the telephone is largely used, the Bell company having no less than ten copper circuits which connect Cripple Creek directly with Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Leadville, Aspen and other points in the state.

At Canon City, some 25 miles distant, an electric power plant of imposing proportions is about completed. Wires are strung, and this summer the object of the company, to furnish power for the vast amount of machinery in the camp, will be an accomplished fact. This undertaking must not be confused with the much-talked-of electric railroad from Canon City to Cripple Creek—a proposition which, it would appear, there is very little practical necessity for, and which, it seems, is destined to end in smoke. There is, however, one thing which has long been wished for and which seems to be uppermost in all minds—and that is short line railroad connection with Colorado Springs. There is a large passenger as well as freight traffic between the two points; all of the legal business of the camp, and it is quite extensive, is conducted in the courts of Colorado Springs; fully 75 per cent. of Cripple Creek mines and prospects are owned by residents of the county seat, and what with the chlorination plant at Colorado City, and other proposed reduction plants to be erected at the same point the business of such a line would be heavy indeed. For this direct railroad an anxious and expectant public, numbering fully 60,000 souls in the terminals alone, anxiously waits.

According to carefully compiled estimates gathered from reliable sources, the gold production from the Cripple Creek district to July 1, 1898, is valued at nearly $42,000,000, as follows:

1891	$ 290,000
1892	600,000
1893	2,400,000
1894	3,600,000
1895	7,200,000
1896	8,000,000
1897	12,500,000
1898 (six months)	7,200,000
Total	$41,790,000

These figures give a fair idea of the progress of the district, but its healthy condition is shown with equal force when the important matter of dividends is considered. In the early days of the camp it was of course all outgo, but it was not long before an income began to manifest itself. Dividends were irregular at first, but as the district came to be better understood, greater facilities were offered and more substantial mining was undertaken, the distribution of profits came with regularity. Dividends paid by Cripple Creek companies now amount to over six millions of dollars, and are heavier and more regular than before.

It is important to note that dividends paid by the companies have been accompanied by increasing reserve funds, pointing at once to the great wealth of the mines themselves as well as the conservative methods by which the companies are managed. The table below shows the prominent dividend payers of the district, giving the total amount paid by each of the companies mentioned as well as the estimated amount, in round figures, of the treasury reserves to August 1, 1898:

Company.	Dividends to Date.	Amount in Treasury.
Portland	$4,557,000.00	$ 350,000.00
Victor	935,000.00	100,000.00
Elkton	576,000.00	100,000.00
Strong	425,000.00	100,000.00
Golden Circle	175,000.00	50,000.00
Moon-Anchor	216,000.00	100,000.00
Anchoria-Leland	144,000.00	100,000.00
Lillie	125,000.00	50,000.00
Isabella	270,000.00	100,000.00
Vindicator	87,500.00	50,000.00
Gold Coin	90,000.00	100,000.00
Totals	$8,601,000.00	$1,250,000.00

Other Cripple Creek companies have paid about $1,500,000.00 in dividends, the total to date being over $6,000,000.00.

To show the growth in the rate of dividends, as well as in the production, it may be said that in 1897 the most prosperous year up to that time, dividends to the amount of over $2,262,000.00 were paid. For the first five months of the present year the dividends amounted to over one million dollars. The average is better than $200,000 per month, or $2,400,000 for the year. This is not far short of doubling the 1897 record, and it may be more than doubled by the end of the year.

All the companies above mentioned employ large forces of men, have handsome equipments and are credited with having enormous quantities of ore in sight. This latter is a most important topic for consideration, and is one that has not been forgotten by the management of the district. It would, perhaps, not be well to indulge in estimates as to the amount of ore in sight in the properties quoted, for were the figures entered, fairly and properly representing this, it is feared that they might be taken as exaggerations. It is certainly not too much to say that these mines have in sight several times the amount of ore represented by the dividends paid and amounts held in treasury. That they have now double the amount of ore in sight that they ever took out would be an absurdly conservative estimate, but even this runs into the total value of the properties into tens of million of dollars.

It must be remembered Cripple Creek is but eight years old. The average workings in the district, from which so much wealth has been produced, are practically quite limited in depth. In a few cases some depth has been reached, but in no case to exceed 1,000 feet. Workings stock several conditions to have effectively demonstrated the continuity in the ore bodies. Commenting upon this phase of the subject, Mr. Harry A. Lee, commissioner of the state bureau of mines, says in his official report:

"The permanency of the district as a mining camp was, in the early days often questioned. The developments of the past few years have removed doubts from the minds of the most skeptical. The ore bodies of the mines wholly within the outlying granite have proved persistent with depth. In the central area the veins in the breccia have been followed by development through into the underlying granite in a number of places. The conditions are here found practically the same as at higher levels. The veins are generally better defined and in some cases the veins making into the granite systems have come with richer ball, and the whole defiled mass, under improved conditions, can now be profitably mined."

The preceding paragraph was written before 1898 was ushered in, and since then the commissioner's words have been proven to the hilt. A striking example of this was the opening, from one body in Portland territory at a depth of 900 feet below the surface. The vein was known to exist, but from a comparatively narrow streak near the surface it had, with depth, widened out to several feet, and the value of the ore was greatly enhanced. Greater depth is always accompanied with greater expense in mining, yet in the face of this the Portland company has lately increased its dividend rate, and the showing is so handsome that a further increase will surely come. It is worthy of note that this company, which has paid the greatest amount in dividends, has also the largest reserve fund, makes the largest monthly distribution, has more ore in sight and richer ore at greater depth, than any other property in the district. This may appear in the nature of a string of forced superlatives, but 'tis nothing but a statement of hard facts.

In writing of dividends mention has been made only of those declared by public companies, and the profits earned by private parties have not been taken into account. Two mines which stand out prominently as having earned for their owners enormous fortunes are the Independence and Doctor. A clear gain of $7,000,000 from these properties would not be too high a figure with which to credit the owners; and there are many mines of lesser note, among which lessees are prominent, which would help to swell the grand total to a very material sum.

The mines have made possible other considerable profits, and railroads have received a large share of the gross earnings and have been enabled to pay handsome dividends. The tonnage handled by the railroads last year is estimated at about 250,000 and the old feeling among mine owners, of almost constant freight-car famines, is not yet altogether relieved. While the value of the production from the camp shows steady improvement, increase in tonnage is gained, even at a greater ratio. This is not due, as might first be imagined, to any decrease in the average value of the ore but owing to the opportunities for marketing the lower grade ores which was not possible in former years. Commissioner Lee puts the case precisely and concisely when he says:

"With the advent of railroads and local mills, the grade of ore necessary to yield a profit over expense of mining transportation and treatment has been gradually reduced, so that ore thrown over the dump as worthless a few years ago is now marketed."

The low grade ore question is one which constantly interests the Cripple Creek miner. With the present he is amply satisfied, and the future holds out to him possibilities which seem almost limitless by reason of their immensity. Fissures of enormous width, containing ore of low average grade, have been cut both in the deeper workings and in the surface prospect openings. Ore bodies ranging from five to fifty feet in width, and having an average value of from $5 to $10 per ton, have been discovered in great number. Many have been developed and are ready to be produced from, and others are known to exist. Gradually the mining expenses are being reduced by the introduction of improved machinery; little by little the treatment charges have been lowered, while the facilities offered by the railroads have introduced economies not possible several years ago when the ore had to be hauled in wagons. From ore of a value of from $30 to $40 per ton, which was the lowest grade which could at first be mined at a profit, the shipping grade has been gradually reduced to $10 per ton. Every reduction in the grade saw an increase in the production, and so the round of events promises to continue. The treatment of $5 ore at a profit to the mine and the mill is, by no means a vain thought, for ore of less than half that value is mined at a profit in other districts. Here the mining man is confident of the future and is assured that at no distant date, as large low-grade ore-bodies will be treated at profit. This will be brought about, principally, through the discovery of a successful method of treating the ores (probably by modification of the present methods in use) and a reduction of freight rates. This may not all come at once, but it will surely come, and by degrees a less and less valuable ore will be profitably mined. In the meantime there will be a corresponding increase in the production, but the tonnage will increase at a greater ratio and value, and it is safe to assume that by the time $5 ore can be handled at a profit the tonnage production will have increased by some 200,000 to 300,000 tons per annum.

The mining men of the Cripple Creek district look eagerly for such happy combination of circumstances. They point to the eastern base of the Pike's Peak region as the nearest and most lucky spot where more reduction plants may be erected, and where direct communication may be had by shorter railway route. Such a route would at once command a larger proportion of the output of the camp, while the heavy tonnage would allow of low freight rates and an immediate reduction in the treatment charges.

With the high grade ore bodies proven to considerable depth, and assured they extend far below present working, the promised treatment of her vast quantities of low grade ores at lessened charges would lend Cripple Creek at the parade of her fame.

Approximately, seventy companies own producing gold mines here, and twenty companies are paying dividends to stockholders. For the year 1897 the gold output of Cripple Creek alone equaled the entire output of Klondike and all Alaska; while Colorado, during 1897, produced more gold than have Klondike and all Alaska in the past seven years combined. In Cripple Creek the climate permits the miner to work every day in the year, and he toils at the ore-seamed hills in the midst of comfort and civilization, bathed in continual sunshine.

Extension of Fannie B.-Orizaba Vein Has Been Opened.

VEIN FOUR FEET WIDE.

Assays Run from $20 Up to $1,062 to the Ton—Accounts for Rise in Republic Stock, which Company Owns the Ground.

Special to the Gazette:

Cripple Creek, Aug. 16.—There seems to be hardly a doubt that the extension of the famous Fanny B.-Orizaba vein has at last been opened to the south in Jennette W. ground, owned by the Republic company. A short time ago John Jones took a lease on a portion of the property and began tunneling. Almost the first day he was rewarded by finding rich boot and as following it up, he came upon a four-foot vein from which it is an easy matter to take out specimens which are fairly alive with free gold. Nine ounces are being taken on the rock, and these received have run all the way from $20 up to $1,062 to the ton. As the vein dips toward the old Jackson shaft, less than 30 feet distant, he has sunk a few drifts from the 25 foot and 50 foot levels and within a few days expects to be in ore in both places. This and has doubtless been the cause of the rise in Republic stock, although the ground which the company owns could not be bought for, perhaps, three time the price at which it is now selling. It will be better understood when it is known that the company owns the J. L. and Sunrise claims on Battle mountain, and the Joan the B. Lucy, M. and Lucy W. on Bull hill, in all 20 acres of ground. J. R. McKinney, president of the Moon-Anchor, is also president of the Republic company.

A top has been struck at the Strong level in the old Dolly Varden of the Rocky Mountain on the west slope of Bull hill. It is worked under lease by Jones, Simpson and others, and ore that is thought will average four ounces is being sacked.

Sinking has been resumed on the Jackson shaft on the Lonaconing. The vein left will make the hole 250 feet deep. Some good ore is being marketed regularly from the shaft.

From the fact that pumps are kept going day and night in the old Lindsley shaft it is apparent that a deal is pending for it. It has not been the policy of the Mead M. owners to spend money for nothing.

Pay Dirt.

The visiting newspaper man was in an inquiring frame of mind and it was not long against a representative of the Gazette and began asking innumerable questions about men and things. The Gazette man was pretty busy, but feeling public spirited at that particular moment, he stopped for a chat, being under the impression that what he may might travel further through the medium of the eastern press as represented by the quidnunc.

"I have heard a good deal about Kinney," said the visitor. "What about him? Is he not interested in the Moon-Anchor company?"

"No," was the answer; "that is McKinney, and if you are writing anything in a personal way don't get muddled up in the Kinneys and McKinneys for there is three of the prominent in mining circles here. The Moon-Anchor man is J. R. McKinney, and he is president of the company. He stands a big winner on Moon-Anchor in which he is the very heaviest stockholder, but has good fortune did not come to him in a haphazard way, but from many years of experience in the San Juan and other mining districts, coupled with a rare business judgment and conservative methods.

"Moon-Anchor is by no means the only success with which J. R. has been associated in the Cripple Creek district. He latterly led the Black Diamond company, which paid out something like $250,000 to its stockholders. He has always been connected with the Gold and Globe company, which has paid out several handsome dividends including a good distribution of Moon-Anchor stock. He was behind the Keystone company, which paid out at a good figure to the material advantage of the stockholders, and one really looks in vain for any failure in connection with which he has been associated. His prominence and financial success in the Cripple Creek mines have, of course, led to big interests in other directions. I do not know enough to be able to enumerate the many things in which he is probably quite heavily interested, but we find him president of the Exchange National bank, which has been doing a largely increased business since his connection with it; he is also connected with the Colorado Electric Power company, which you must have read about in the Gazette during the week; the Rio Grande Sampling company, which is always busy at camp, and many other important enterprises of greater or lesser distinction. He is a most interesting man to talk to and were he not so modest one could gain much more valuable information from his experience than is now the case. I never have been in conversation with him for any length of time, without picking up some practical and useful information, but he is a pretty busy man these days, and if you do get to talk to him, don't let your interest run away with your discretion.

"Now W. P. Kinney is a very different kind of a fellow, although, to my thinking, he fills his particular walk in life as ably as does the other man with 'Ac' to his name. He is secretary and treasurer of our Mining Stock association and manages the clearing house, which was inaugurated after he came into office. I don't believe that the brokers see so much of Kinney as I do. When they are busy on the call he is out of sight, but he is working away in the clearing house all the same. What I particularly admire about Kinney, and why I think he is such a good man for the important position which he holds, is that he is so heartily interested in the association. His work commences every morning and continues long after the clearing house window drops down. It seems to me that he is always working for the association, and I think he must dream of it at night and waking up thinking of it in the morning. A more mechanical performance of duty is about the highest part of Kinney's work. Outside of that he is always working in the interests of the association, devising not only ways and means but consistently, conscientiously and carefully considering the best ways and means of conducting affairs. The war tax on stocks gave him a whole lot of thinking to do and I believe that it is greatly due to his industry, ability and good judgment that the regulations concerning the payment of the tax were set into operation so smoothly. I don't believe W. P. is a very heavy stockholder in any mining company or that he has very large interests in any mining proposition but for all that he is prominent in mining circles and has done a whole lot of good for the industry.

"The other Kinney is M. Kinney. He is said to be very close to Frank Peck of the Portland and some other well-to-do mining men. He was prominently connected with the Arcadia Consolidated company when it was newly formed and when the stock advanced very rapidly from 3 cents to the neighborhood of 18 cents per share, during boom days of three years ago he brought himself into prominence by writing some very scathing letters concerning various mining companies and which time has proved to be pretty near correct. He is now connected with the Creede and Cripple Creek company from Denver and others of the Portland are interested, and with a Creede silver company of which I believe Frank Peck is the president. Most prominent among his holdings at the present time, however, is the Montezuma company, which owns the noted Florence claim located on Copper mountain. Kinney is quite enthusiastic about this property and I believe I should not be surprised if he is heavily interested in it. It is one of the surprises of the camp, you know, being the only producer within a frame of about two miles and being full three quarter north of Gold hill, where previously the most northernmost producers of the camp were located. The monthly output of the company is quite material and the showing for a big mine, it is said, may to be very good. Kinney is also connected with the Copper Mountain company owning adjoining property to the Florence. He has considerable faith in the future of the company's properties."

"Isn't there an interesting story connected with a man named Jones, in the Pharmacist?" asked the visitor.

"Yes, but I am not going to tell that old story over again, and I guess Jones will thank me for it. It is enough to say that he was a drug clerk in this city and located the Pharmacist mine, which very soon paid close upon $100,000 in dividends. The particular thing in which the public is interested at the present time is the unfortunate condition of the Pharmacist company, which had a lease working on some account and which is in debt and is somewhat of an awkward fix. The public, in consideration of this condition, seems inclined to shrug its shoulders and ask if anything else could be expected when a drug clerk attempts to manage a mine. Between you and me, I rather concur in this opinion, but the probabilities are that I, like the rest of the crowd, would not have said much about it if Jones had made a success instead of a failure of the company's affairs. Jones has apparently been making quite a modest stake of the Pharmacist for two or three years past, but it would seem that he had about come to the end of this stake. I cannot help thinking that he would have been a much richer man today had the salary paid out to the manager of the property been spent in procuring the services of a practical and experienced mining man instead of into his own pockets. I do not know whether Jones has much Pharmacist stock left or not. The public says not. I do not think that he has very large interests in any other company, and I believe that his principal mining interest is now centered in the lease which he has secured on the Findley claim of which great things are expected in some quarters.

"There is 'Rose' of the Telegraph. I have a talk with him. He knows lots of things about mining men here. Must be off."

WORK STARTED UP.

An Important Meeting Held at Leadville to Discuss the Proposition.

A very important meeting of the Leadville Pumping association, followed by a meeting of the executive committee of the same association, was held at Leadville, on Thursday. Among the Denver men in attendance were Dennis Sheedy and W. K. Burchinell.

While but little was given out definitely as to the results, it is known that very excellent progress was made, and it was decided to go ahead with the pumping proposition. It is stated that the certain details to be closed, and contracts and agreements to be signed, which will take some little time, but that it is the consensus of opinion to go ahead with the unwatering of the down-town mines.

Relative to the $30,000 additional to be raised, it is stated that the matter was thoroughly discussed, and that the money will be forthcoming when needed. This will give the Pumping association $60,000, as the Home Mining company already has $30,000 subscribed. The result of the meeting was very encouraging, and those who were in attendance have no doubt but that the enterprise will be gone ahead with.

MINERAL SURVEYS.

Approved by the U. S. Surveyor General for Colorado, During the Week Ending Aug. 13.

12632, Denver—Commander and Tornado.
12633, Denver—Odin.
12634, Pueblo—Scorpion.
12635, Denver—West Point.
12636, Leadville—Hap Hazzard, John B., Hap Hazzard No. 2.
12637, Denver—Cash.
12577, Denver—Portia; Edison and Silver Pine.

Amended Work.

12201, Denver—Oro Grande.
12123, Ann., Denver—Saratoga West and Ridge.
11224, Pueblo—Midnight, Full Moon, Bob Tail and Boome Range.
10755, Pueblo—Olefha.
10789, Pueblo—Quartette.
10226, Pueblo—Little Ruby and Moulton.

Affidavits of $500 Expended.

11798, Pueblo—Fairbank and Myton.
9921, Pueblo—Compromise.

Richard Le Bert
Surveyor General.

NEW TO DISAVOW.

The directors of the Gold Coin company met during the week and declared the regular distribution of one cent per share dividend on the capital stock.

The dividend will be paid Thursday next, the 25th inst., to stockholders of record August 20. The books will re-open August 26.

This is dividend No. 10 by this company and when it shall have been paid the total distribution will have amounted to $160,000.

Conditions and Situation Sized Up by Men.

NEW YORK, TAKE AND COLORADO.

Henry Clews & Co. Write of the Improved Business Prospects—Especially in the Wheat Growing and Iron Trade Sections—James A. Pollock Tells of the Utah Mines and Mining Market—Edsall, Key & Co. Discourse on Various Cripple Creek Companies—Wm. P. Bonbright & Co. Single Out Pharmacist and Union.

The brokers' market letters contain a large amount of interesting matter this week. Extracts from some of them are given below.

Business conditions as viewed in the east are reflected by

Henry Clews & Co.,

who say: "Values on the stock exchange are strong and advancing. Peace developments were an important stimulus to the upward movement; but cheap money and excellent business prospects have been much more potent influences, and their effects have been but partially realized. At the moment, there is a great plethora of idle funds seeking investment, and money is phenomenally easy in all parts of the country. First class investments are on a 3½ to 4 per cent. basis, while second class stocks and bonds are selling at figures which bring the investor 5 per cent. and less. Holders would like more profitable investments, but they are not to be had. As enterprise revives new opportunities will be offered, and rates for money must advance. Our new possessions—Cuba, Porto Rico and possibly the Philippines—will afford some new outlets, but these may easily be overdone; for neither Cuba nor Porto Rico has a large population, and time will be required to increase the latter, develop resources and create order out of chaos. These islands can only afford a very limited outlet for the energies of the United States for some time to come. Cheap money is always an important aid to a 'bull' campaign, and two sources of supply encourage belief in its abundance for a period of considerable length. The banks, aided by the new 3 per cent. bonds, are likely to materially expand their circulation as soon as rates for money advance. The large increase in gold production and the prospect of gold imports also tend to ease in money and higher prices in the stock market.

"It is almost needless to enlarge upon improved business prospects, as these are understood by every intelligent observer, and readily confirmed by those familiar with conditions in the interior, especially in the wheat growing and iron trade sections. The August government report indicates a yield of wheat amounting to 607,450,000 bushels, against 530,000,000 actual last year; and a yield of corn amounting to 1,906,000,000 bushels, compared with 1,902,000,000 bushels last year. As a whole the agricultural sections are enjoying prosperity, and there is every prospect of its continuance another year. Our industries are also rapidly reviving, and their promise is for continued activity for some years to come; in fact enthusiasts anticipate a positive boom, which is neither desirable nor probable yet. While the railroads are doing a heavy traffic—much of it at a sensless sacrifice—and putting themselves in good financial condition, the industrials are coming to the front as profit makers and scoring handsome advances. They offer tempting inducements to the speculators, but must be handled with discrimination. Trade conditions favor larger earnings, but it must be remembered that many of these concerns are particularly exposed to new competition in good times from establishments having lighter capitalization and the most modern equipment. We believe the stock market will reach a still higher level, accompanied of course with the usual setbacks."

Cripple Creek, of course, is the subject of the weekly letter of

Wm. P. Bonbright & Co.

This firm pays particular attention to Bull hill, and says:

"It was on the crest and upper slopes of Bull hill that the first regular shipping mines of the Cripple Creek district were developed. Everybody has heard the story of the impecunious drug clerk from Colorado Springs who, for want of more profitable occupation during the rather dull summer of 1891, set out on foot for the then mythical gold region on the further side of Pike's Peak. Arriving in the country of the seven hills he climbed the highest among them, staked out a claim at random on its very crest, and shortly thereafter awoke to find himself a prospective millionaire through his large ownership in Pharmacist. During the next two years this mine ranked among the foremost in the rapidly-growing camp; the company paid $83,000 in dividends in eight consecutive months and the stock reached high figures. But with depth the veins became pockety, rich bunches alternating with lean areas; dividends were stopped, debts were created; and now the latest of the many crises in the company's checkered history has been reached, and a few days ago the mine was closed down. The developed ore bodies are exhausted, says the management; there is no money to search for new ones, and the company is $13,000 in debt.

"Union Pharmacist's close neighbor, has had a somewhat similar though by no means so unhappy an experience; but in the case of this company hope has recently been renewed by the opening in the lowest workings, at a depth of 800 feet, of what give promise of being more persistent ore bodies. If report is to be believed, Mr. Stratton had to sink to fully this depth before finding the ore in his American Eagle, also located near the top of Bull hill. Fully 800 feet below, on its lower slopes, the Lillie, Vindicator and Hull City placer bonanzas, and it is quite possible that Pharmacist—whose lowest workings are but 435 feet deep—Union, Zenobia and other properties now in the lean zone may find ore bodies of like splendid proportions and values when they reach approximately the same horizontal plane. Fresh proofs of the boundlessness of Cripple Creek's possibilities are continually being adduced; it is becoming increasingly evident that the lid of its great treasure chest has been as yet but slightly lifted. Where Portland, in a drift 720 feet in length at a depth of 500 feet, cuts 25 veins whose existence had previously been unsuspected, he is indeed a bold man who will place an ultimate value on any piece of ground within the limits of the recognized gold-bearing area of the Cripple Creek district."

The market letter of

Edsall, Key & Co.

also refers to Cripple Creek, and several companies are touched upon as follows:

"It is rumored that the Gold hill properties belonging to the Moon-Anchor company have been sold in London at a price which would net the stockholders about $1.40 per share. It is expected that the deal will be consummated by the first of September. If the sale is actually made the money received from the sale of the property will probably be paid in the shape of a dividend to the stockholders, while the present surplus will be used in developing the Bloomington and Zeolite, two splendidly located claims on the south slope of Battle mountain. The stock is in great demand and advanced from 98 to $1.13½, with sales of only a few thousand shares. It is almost impossible to purchase any on the local market, as stockholders seem to be desirous of holding their stock for a higher figure.

"Recent development in the lower levels of Elkton has opened up an immense body of high grade ore, in consequence of which the stock has been in great demand. It advanced from $1 to $1.12½ and closed strong at the latter figure. From all indications the mine promises to be a greater bonanza in the future than it has been in the past. Some of the most conservative business men in Colorado Springs are now buying the stock.

"The increase of the Portland dividend from 2½ to 2 cents per share, as anticipated in our last market letter, caused the stock to advance from $3.12 to $1.23½ and close strong at the latter figure. It seems to be as easy for the Portland company to pay dividends of $60,000 as it was $45,000. The surplus is reported to be between $250,000 and $300,000. The stock certainly is a splendid investment at the present price.

"The chief interest in all the stocks during the past week has been concentrated in the wonderful property of the Independence T. & M. Co. Last week the stock sold at 41½ cents, but advanced to 57½ cents, at which figure over 45,000 shares changed hands. The two main leases on the property expire on the first of October, at which time the company will take possess on and work through the lessee's shafts until the completion of the new triple-compartment shaft, which is being sunk to a depth of 500 feet. It seems as though the Independence T. & M. is one of the greatest mines in the Cripple Creek district today. The wonderful showing in the Lillie and the Vindicator—adjoining properties—has had a great deal to do with the marked advance of the stock, although a production of $75,000 per month certainly warrants a higher price for the stock than 67½ cents per share. We advise its purchase at the present market price, and we expect it will sell as high as $1 per share by the first of next January.

"Recent developments by Jack Pot lessees have proved the new vein to be in place and the ore to be of very high grade. The stock is in great demand, and advanced from 7½ to 12. It looks very much as though it would go considerably higher, a though 15 or 18 cents ought to be a good figure at which to sell."

RICH ELDORA ORE.

Village Belle Shipment Runs at Rate of $1,685 Per Ton.

Word from Black Hawk has been received stating that Superintendent Walter B. Jenness of the Village Belle mine at Eldora, arrived in the city on his return from Denver where he went with a shipment of ore. Mr. Jenness resided in Black Hawk for years and at one time was largely interested in mining properties at Caribou, during the flush times of that camp, and predicts a bright future for the new camp at Eldora, and says that the returns being received from the ores of that camp are beginning to attract attention all over the country, and that in a very short time the new camp will attract more notice than Cripple Creek did at the same age. He showed the statements giving returns of $1,685, $127 and $107 to the ton. The ore was tellurium, and a piece which he had with him showing the size of one of the streaks was nearly an inch wide of solid sylvanite.

Mr. Jenness says that there are a number of mines in the camp now shipping high-grade ore.

GARFIELD CONSOLIDATED.

Lessee Frank O. Woods is Now in Good Ore in Several Places.

It was generally believed, says the Denver News, when Leggett and Wood surrendered their lease on the Garfield Consolidated the 7th of last month that all the ore above the fifth or 320-foot level had been taken out. Frank O. Wood, who began work on his lease one week ago, is now in good ore in more than one place. A carload of high-grade is now ready for market. A miner who has inspected the workings in the past few days is authority for the statement that the new lessee will make big money on the ground already opened up. The work of straightening and enlarging the old Mineral Rock shaft is being prosecuted by two shifts. Sinking on the old incline shaft on the Garfield will be under way by the latter part of the week. Several sets of lessees in the past few years have made several sets of fortunes on this ground, and the indications are that Mr. Wood will make another.

LUCKY BUSINESS.

McVickers and Sellers Have a Good Thing—Pointer Sold—Elkton Strike.

Cripple Creek, Aug. 15.—McVickers and Sellers took a lease on Saturday, August 6, on the Lucky Guss No 2. On the following Tuesday they had hoisted ten sacks of talc and gouge which runs $197 to $21 per ton. They have a vein full four feet in width and the streak of talc and gouge which runs so high is 15 inches across. The lease runs for 15 months. The lessees made their strike in the bottom of an old abandoned shaft some 50 feet deep. Mr. McVicker is the same man who has a lease on the Specimen.

E. L. and F. A. Putnam today sold their Pointer mine to W. M. Cochrane and John O. Gorman of Joliet, Ill. The sale involves three acres of patented ground which has been producing gold ore for more than a year past. The price was $20,000 spot cash.

The strike recently reported in the Elkton mine is assuming much larger proportions than was at first apparent. In breaking into the wall the management has uncovered a chute of five feet and upward in width, 600 feet long and extending from the second to the fourth level. Whether it extends further remains yet to be seen. Lying just beyond the wall from the old drifts and stopes the new find is very easy of access and can be made to yield enormously.

COLORADO ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY

The Great Plant Which Will Furnish Cripple Creek With Power For Its Mines Was Set In Motion on Wednesday Last.

It was a jolly crowd numbering about 250 of the representative citizens of Colorado Springs that boarded the special train at the Rio Grande depot at 9 o'clock yesterday morning which had been provided by President D. V. Donaldson and the board of directors of the Colorado Electric Power company, for the purpose of taking the invited guests to Canon City to witness the inauguration of the big plant which will supply power and light to the mines of Cripple Creek.

All of the details of starting the plant had been prearranged and it was the finest of the kind executed in the state that pressed a tiny button and started the big dynamos. In an instant the dormant machinery was put in motion and a new era for the Cripple Creek district was inaugurated.

A Delightful Trip

Very few invitations which had been sent out by Mr. Donaldson were unaccepted before the trip to Canon City was begun. It seemed as if the town would be depopulated of business and professional men as the crowd began to arrive at the depot. The members of the exchange organized in a body and headed by the Colorado Midland band marched to the depot. A special train of seven cars had been provided and they were rapidly filled by the guests of the power company. The band played patriotic airs and everybody was in a good humor when the long train began to steam out of the depot. Governor Adams was the guest of honor and he chatted pleasantly with members of the party during the trip. To mention a list of the guests would be to name the great majority of the prominent men in Colorado Springs.

The trip to Pueblo was quickly made, where a short stop occurred. Several gentlemen joined the party at this point and about a dozen more boarded the train at Florence. It was high noon when the train reached its destination, where the visitors were greeted by a large number of ladies and gentlemen of Canon City who vied with each other in their efforts to make the stay of the strangers an enjoyable one.

The Magic Touch.

Immediately upon arriving at Canon City the visitors were crowded to the big power plant and shown through the building. Everything was in readiness for the placing of the button which starts the machinery for generating the subtle fluid which means so much to mine operators in Cripple Creek.

A few minutes after 12 o'clock Judge Lee attracted the attention of the visitors and introduced Governor Adams who would start the machinery in motion. It was a few minutes before the governor pressed the button but when he did so the machinery in the generating station started as if it had been in motion for weeks. Electric power was passed over the wires to the mines in the district of Cripple Creek, where it was received amid the cheers of the miners, who rejoiced at the release from the drudgery of the past years.

Royally Entertained.

After the speeches were concluded a portion of the power plant, the visitors were invited across the street to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Allen where a delightful spread and congratulations were provided. Governor Adams was proposed for position of honor at one of the tables with the directors of the company several distinguished guests from other localities of the state.

The gallant men and hospitable women of the Canon City served the temptations with grace, good manner and every thing that the heart could desire was furnished in abundance. It was a regular spread where the many good things served as the lunch. The Mesdames Bates compelled an enjoyable time and contributed delightful music during the repast. Everything was enjoyed by the youngsters and elders of the party.

The Governor's Speech.

After the congestion of the lunch, Mr. Clyde Dawson, prominent attorney of Canon City, made a short address, welcoming the visitors. He then introduced Governor Alva Adams who delivered an extemporaneous address. He referred to the inauguration of the Colorado Electric Power company's plant the birth of an industry which was to be a wonderful one to the Cripple Creek district.

President D. V. Donaldson was called on and in a few pithy sentences thanked the people for their attendance and referred special thanks to Chief Engineer Ralph D. Nicholson, C. E. Palmer, consulting engineer, and Mr. Stearns, by whose efforts the Colorado Electric Power company had become a realization.

Judge Lee made a few remarks in which he referred to the victory of the people of Cripple Creek in making it the greatest camp on earth, and thus enabling such enterprises to be consummated.

The grounds were tastefully decorated in purple color, with [illegible] being from the Colorado [illegible] company, [illegible] City, the name of the Colorado Electric Power company, [illegible] gold camp on earth. Hurrah for Donaldson."

After the speeches were concluded charges were formed for the canyons and the visitors were driven to various points of interest. Many visited the penitentiary and were courteously shown through by the officers in charge.

The return trip to Colorado Springs was made in quick time, the train arriving here about 7 o'clock. When the train stopped at the depot three hearty cheers were given for Mr. Donaldson and the Colorado Electric Power company.

Vote of Thanks.

By a vote of the excursionists to Canon City under the auspices of the Colorado Electric Power company, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we all feel a sense of obligation to Mr. D. V. Donaldson and his fellow directors, for their courtesies as extended in this excursion, that the electric power plant, by its size, completeness and mechanical perfection, has far exceeded our expectations, and that its installation is sure to minister to the richer development of Cripple Creek and the resulting increased wealth of the whole state.

Resolved, That we recognize the energy and enterprising activity of the gentlemen of Canon City, who cooperated so earnestly and heartily to make this excursion a success and who so kindly and instructively escorted us throughout their city and pointed out the seductive attractions of this glorious valley.

Resolved, That above all, we appreciate the cordial welcome and liberal good cheer extended by the ladies of Canon City, that their contribution to our entertainment was a model of good taste and bountiful hospitality; that their bright faces, moving happily under the fruit laden trees will long remain as a sweet souvenir in our memory of a delightful day; and that if they will only give us the opportunity of reciprocation at Colorado Springs, we promise that our hearts and homes shall stand wide open.

Last Link Forged.

The last link in the chain of modern improvements which has made Cripple Creek the most up-to-date gold mining camp in the world was welded on Wednesday last when Governor Adams pushed the button in the immense power station of the Colorado Electric Power company at Canon City and flashed the current to the mines of the wonderful district about 25 miles distant.

The Colorado Electric Power company has expended in the neighborhood of $250,000 in this enterprise and the capital has been found by some of the prominent financiers of this city and in the east. The directors include some of the most prominent men in the state, as follows: E. A. Hayes, president of the First National bank, Colorado Springs; Mr. McKinney, president of National bank, Colorado Springs; J. G. Holmes, president of the [illegible] bank, of Pittsburg; J. G. W. Lamb, prominent engineer of New York; Hon. H. G. [illegible], prominent judge on Colorado Springs; Walter [illegible], well known lawyer of Pittsburg and Colorado Springs, and D. V. Donaldson, late of Pittsburg, but now a prominent man of Colorado Springs.

The officers are: D. V. Donaldson, president and general manager; [illegible], vice president; Walter [illegible], secretary; J. A. Hayes, treasurer; Ralph D. Nicholson, chief engineer, and [illegible] superintendent.

Besides being a district of such extensive business, Cripple Creek has an up-to-date camp. Hardly a day passes but what a new discovery is made or some old one is developed. The Colorado Midland railroad was built into the district from Colorado Springs and this was followed by the telegraph line, telephone and copper wire circuits by the telephone company, which has done an enormous toll line business with all parts of the state. The two railroads, one connecting with the Colorado Midland at Florence with the Denver & Rio Grande, Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek district, and the other a narrow gauge from Divide to the Cripple Creek district, have been doing a big passenger and freight business, particularly in hauling the heavy production of the camp to the mills and smelters, but they run not only between the camp and the various valley points but around the hills of the district touching at all of the most important mines.

Modern Improvements

By this time a good drainage and water system had been inaugurated in the thriving cities and electric lighting plants had been installed. The cities had seen the erection of splendid hotels, with elevators, lavatories and all modern conveniences, all in keeping with the passenger traffic which was so arranged that travelers were afforded the convenience of Pullman cars running night and day on the main and branch lines.

Later on came the building of the electric car line system which connects the numerous towns and cities scattered over the district and which takes the miners to and from their work and travels round and about all the prominent hills of the camp, towering at the most important times as well as many of these of lesser prominence.

To Supply the Mines.

And now comes the Colorado Electric Power company to supply the mine of the district with electric power and with it the completion of a great enterprise. The importance of this undertaking is not grasped at the first glance. We may be impressed by completeness and vastness of the power station at Canon City and be struck by the vast amount of capital invested in the enterprise, but it takes a good deal of thought and comprehension to appreciate how much it means for the great Cripple Creek district. The electric supply for power can be used in numerous ways, such as hoisting, pumping, running the air compressor—which in turn operates the power drills, fight machines, etc. The use of this wonderful power does away with the necessity of purchasing coal and water for boilers and paying for freight for some one up hill pull, does away with the use of furnaces and boilers at the mines and the consequent wear and tear on that much machinery. Frozen and corroding pipes are a thing of the past as also is the dirt, heat and nuisance of handling coals. Danger from fire is also reduced to the minimum and in fact there are numerous advantages from the use of electric power.

Operating Expenses Reduced.

But another very important advantage, and one which has not yet been enumerated, is the reduction in operating expenses. From an individual standpoint this is always to be desired, but it is more far-reaching than that, as it is a matter which affects the welfare of the whole camp. Every reduction in the cost of operating a mine—a lessening in the cost of producing ore—must be accompanied by an increase of production, for every time that the cost of producing a ton of ore is reduced so can a lower grade of ore be produced at a profit. There are vast quantities of low grade ores in the Cripple Creek district and gradually their production is becoming greater as the cost of getting them out is gradually being reduced. The completion of the Colorado Electric Power company's works and their ability to provide power at a lesser cost than has been possible is a long step in the right direction and a means by which an appreciable increase in the production of the camp will be made possible. The company will run small hoists to prospectors to replace horse power.

The Generating Station.

The generating station of the Colorado Electric Power company is located at Canon City, Colorado, [illegible] to be accessible from both of the railroads entering Canon City, namely the Denver & Rio Grande, and the switch from Parkdale. It is on the Arkansas river, from which water is taken for condensing purposes. The building itself is a substantial structure of brick and stone and so plans have been drawn that it may be made fireproof, and it built with a view to the extension of the plant, when the business shall demand it, without interfering in any way with the operation of the plant.

In equipment the station is one of the most complete west of the Mississippi river. The electric current is generated by means of Westinghouse alternating current dynamos adapted for operating the Tesla three phase system which is the system of transmission used. Each machine has its armature mounted on the shaft of a Hamilton Corliss cross compound condensing engine and the combination of engine and dynamo forms a generating unit. There are three of these units, at present, one of which will be always kept idle as a reserve in case of an emergency. For exciting the fields for the main dynamos there are two "Kodak" exciter outfits, each of which is capable of exciting all three of the main dynamos. One of these exciter outfits will be always kept idle as an emergency reserve. The engines are all supplied from a battery of Heine water tube boilers and the exhaust from the engines driving the main dynamos is taken care of in a surface condenser, while hat from the pumps and exciter engines passes through feed water heaters. The condensers, dry and circulating pumps and feed pumps are all of the Snow make. The electric and steam machinery is capable of supplying 2,000 horse power.

From the main dynamos the current is taken to the switchboard whence it is distributed to the raising transformers of which there are four—one being always idle as a reserve in case of an emergency. Here the current is transformed from the 500 volts delivered by the dynamos to 20,000 volts, at which pressure it is delivered to the transmission line. The reason for using so high a voltage as 20,000 volts is that it makes possible the transmission of power over a much smaller wire than would be required with a lower voltage. The wire actually used is less than a quarter of an inch in diameter, there being three such wires in the transmission line. If the 500 volts delivered by the dynamos were used upon the transmission line instead of 20,000 volts the wire required would have a section 1,600 times as great as the wire actually used. This would mean 1,600 times as much copper as now and a proportionately increased outlay for line wire. Just before leaving the generating station the transmission line passes through the lightning arresters, which are of the type known as the "Wurts" arrester and represent the most effective type of lightning protection yet devised.

The transmission extends from Canon City to the Cripple Creek district and has a length of slightly less than 25 miles. The best Oregon cedar poles have been used; the insulators have been specially designed by the chief engineer for this line; a private telephone wire is strung on same poles connecting the generating and distributing stations. The line is patrolled daily by experienced linemen who carry telephones which can be connected to the line at any point. Western Union call boxes are placed at numerous points on the line, from whence the patrolmen must call up the stations at each end of the line daily. These calls are registered at the stations, giving number of station and hour.

Distributing Station.

The first distributing station or substation is near Victor on the saddle between Battle mountain and Bull hill. The location of the second sub-station is on the saddle between Gold hill and Globe hill near Cripple Creek. At the former station the current is again transformed, but this time from 20,000 volts back to 500 volts, at which pressure it is delivered to the mines for any use to which electric power can be put, such as hoisting, pumping, driving compressors, etc., thus furnishing a cheap, reliable, clean and convenient source of power much simpler in operation and maintenance than the steam power it replaces. In addition, lights can be supplied from the same wires used to furnish power. These advantages will undoubtedly permit the operation of properties now standing idle and stimulate prospecting. The wind mill and horse whim will soon be things of the past, replaced by a small electric hoist or whim. One of the principal points kept in view in the construction of the plant has been that of insuring continuous service. The machinery and construction are of the very best, and reserve capacity is carried throughout. The construction of the transmission line is most substantial and knowing the severe lightning conditions of the country through which it passes, particular pains have been taken in protecting it from lightning troubles. In addition to the lightning arresters in the generating station at Canon City and in the substations, lightning arresters have been installed at a number of points along the transmission line.

Importance Recognized.

The members of the Colorado Springs Mining Stock association did a very handsome thing in remembering their prosperity. Mr. D. V. Donaldson, and recognizing the great work he has been organizing and promoting, the Colorado Electric Power company. They embraced their sentiments in the following resolution which, it is perhaps needless to say, was voted upon, unanimously by all present:

Whereas, The Colorado Springs Mining Stock association has heard, with much pleasure, of the successful completion of the plant of the Colorado Electric Power company, largely due to the energy and promotion of D. V. Donaldson, Esq., the secretary of this association; and

Whereas, We recognize in the success of this an important step in the industrial development of the Cripple Creek district; and be it

Resolved, That we heartily congratulate Mr. Donaldson and his associates of the Colorado Electric Power company upon the opening of their plant and wish them every success in the further prosecution of the enterprise.

The Colorado Springs Mining Stock association, by committee,

H. A. Young,
H. H. Mitchell,
Jno. W. Proudfit, Chairman.

EXCHANGE.

The Day's Business at the Colorado Springs Mining Stock Association.

Colorado Springs, Aug. 20, 1898.—The business transacted at the Mining Stock association today proved to be the dullest of the week, which is rather an unusual occurrence. Saturday generally turns out lively and active and prices the week winding up in very favorable condition. Although there were only five days' trading during the week, the broker behind a section on Wednesday last to attend the outing of the Colorado Electric Power company, a good many of the different stocks were sold to a greater extent than last week, as will be shown by the following total:

Stock.	Total Wk Ending Aug. 13.	Total Wk Ending Aug. 20.
New Haven	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cripple Creek Con.	1,500	[illegible]
Elkton Con.	5,785	[illegible]
Isabella	11,000	[illegible]
Jack Pot	1,500	[illegible]
Lillie	900	[illegible]
Moon-Anchor	26,500	[illegible]
Pharmacist	5,000	[illegible]
Portland	11,000	[illegible]
Union	10,500	[illegible]
Work	71,000	[illegible]
Findley	50,000	[illegible]
Trachyte	21,000	[illegible]

The week showed a broadening of the market, and all prospect and actual sales being a good deal more active, and quotations for their favorites, while the unfavorable failing off in the latter stocks, but price on the call for them were a little lower than on Friday, and the prospecting interest in Cripple Creek generally, however, stocks are holding up very well. And there is no material loss to report in any direction. The week that was, the top stock was Jack Pot, with 26,500 sold, the bulk of the business being done in Moon Anchor, Trachyte and Findley, the range of prices being from 37c to 50c. The stock commenced the week with the appearance of being strong, but it generally dropped to the lowest figure noted and the last sale was at 37c. Jack Pot was the next most active, having had good sales, but it maintained a price at 50c.

Among the higher priced stocks Elkton was one of the most prominent features, with a total of slightly over [illegible] at from $1.00c to $1.05. This was one of the few stocks which closed higher than it opened, the gain during the week being, three-quarters of a cent, and on at one time a loss was recorded. Moon-Anchor held steady at $1.12½ to $1.19, during the call and this can also be said of Lillie at 24, Isabella at 23½ and 24, Portland at $1.22 and $1.22½ and Cripple Creek Consolidated at 8.

The prospects had several traders with Trachyte again a prominent feature, with 27,500 sales at 2½; Findley hovered around 6c for some time, but wound up at 4½, with over 11,000 sales.

The unlisted stocks found Anchorite-Leland considerably more active than usual and with an advance of from 75c to $5. Independence T. and M. was strong at 65, Gold Coin advanced to $1.07 and $1.09, Consolidated and Bull Hill were both strong, the first named at 13½ and 14½, and the latter at 3. There was quite a little activity in Sacramento which sold at 2¾ and 2¾ while C. K. and N., Little Gibson and Silver State were busy among the other cheap ones.

Shipping Mines.

	Bid	Ask	Sales
Argentum J.	20	21	500
Anaconda	30½	....	....
Cripple C. Con.	7½	8	1500
Elkton Con.	1.04½	1.09	1100
El Paso	2¾	2¾	....
Favorite	3½	....	1000
Franklin Rich	....	....	....
Gold and Globe	....	2¼	....
Golden Fleece	22	25	....
Ingham Con.	7	....	....
Isabella	23½	24½	500
Jack Pot	10¾	11½	5000
Lillie	23½	24	1000
Maton	21½	24½	500
Mollie Gibson	1.05	....	....
Moon Anchor	1.12½	1.19	2000
Pharmacist	3	3½	500
Portland	1.20	1.22	1100
Prince Albert	....	....	....
Rebecca	....	....	....
Rubicon	....	....	....
Specimen	3½	4	....
Theresa	6½	6¾	1000
Union	14½	14¾	....
Work	7¾	8	26900

Prospects.

	Bid	Ask	Sales
Altamont	....	....	....
Alamo	3½	3¾	....
Banner	....	....	....
Bob Lee	....	0.25	....
Creede and C. G.	4¾	5	....
C. G. G. Ex.	....	....	....
Currency	2½	3	....
C. O. D.	....	....	....
Crœsus	....	....	....
Cosmos	....	....	....
Des Moines	1¾	....	2000
Franklin	....	....	....
Fanny Rawlings	27	29½	....
Findley	6¾	....	11500
Good Hope	....	....	....
Hayden Gold	65	75	....
Ida May	....	....	....
Lexington	....	....	....
Magnet Rock	1½	1¾	5000
Marion Gold	....	....	....
Mount Rosa	12½	14	....
Mobile	6c	7½	....
New Haven	1½	1¾	5000
Oriole	....	....	....
Pilgrim Con.	3	3½	....
Silver Gold	....	....	....
Trachyte	2½	2¾	27500

Separate Sales.

MINES—Argentum-Junior, 500 at 20; Cripple Creek Consolidated, 1,500 at 8; Elkton Con., 1,000 at [illegible], 100 at $1.05; Jack Pot, 100 at $0.50; Lillie, 500 at 24; Rock Pot, 500 at [illegible]; Lillie, 1,000 at 24; Maton, 500 at 21; Moon-Anchor, 200 at $1.19, 500 at 21¾, 500 at 20½; Pharmacist, 1,000 at 3; Portland, 1,000 at $1.22, 100 at $1.21; Sacramento, 1,000 at 2¾; Theresa, 1,000 at 6; Work, 2,000 at 7, 2,000 at 7½, 2,000 at 8, 2,000 at 8¼, 8,000 at 8¾, 1,000 at [illegible].

PROSPECTS—2,000 at 3½, 4,000 at 6, 1,000 at 6½, 1,500 at [illegible], Des Moines, 2,000 at 1¾; Magnet Rock, 5,000 at 1½; New Haven, 5,000 at 1½; Trachyte, 27,500 at 2½; Enterprise, 5,000 at 6.

UNLISTED—Independence T. and M., 1,500 at 65; Anchorite-Leland, 1,000 at 85, 100 at 84; Silver State, 17,000 at $2.50 per 100, Little Gibson, 21,000 at $1 per 100, Pen Har, 1,000 at 2, Colorado City and Manitou, 2,000 at 3½, Flower of the West, 1,000 at 3, Mt. Lincoln Gold Consolidated, 1,000 at [illegible], 100 at 12½, Keystone, 100 at 3, Republic, 4,000 at 4, [illegible], 1,750 at 2½, Gold Coin, [illegible] at $1.07, C. K. and N., 10,000 at $5 per 100.

Friday, Aug. 19, 1898.

Shipping Mines.

	Bid	Ask	Sales
Argentum J.	19½	20½	1000
Anaconda	31	....	....
Cripple C. Con.	8½	8½	1000
Elkton Con.	1.00	1.06	2000
El Paso	2½	2¾	500
Favorite	3	3½	....
Franklin Rich	....	....	....
Gold and Globe	....	....	....
Gold Crater	....	....	....
Golden Fleece	22	25	....
Ingham Con.	....	....	....
Isabella	....	....	....
Jack Pot	10½	10¾	....
Lillie	....	25	....
Maton	....	21½	2000
Mollie Gibson	....	1.05	....
Moon Anchor	1.11½	1.14	....
Pharmacist	3½	3¾	....
Portland	1.22	1.25	1100
Prince Albert	....	....	....
Rubicon	....	....	....
Specimen	....	3¾	....
Theresa	6½	6¾	2000
Union	15	15½	2500
Work	8¼	8½	21000

Prospects.

	Bid	Ask	Sales
Altamont	....	....	....
Alamo	3½	3¾	5000
Banner	....	....	....
Bob Lee	....	....	....
Creede and C. G.	4½	4¾	....
Currency	2	3½	....
C. O. D.	2½	3	....
Crœsus	....	....	....
Cosmos	....	....	....
Des Moines	1½	....	....
Franklin	6½	6¾	....
Fanny Rawlings	29	30	9000
Findley	5¾	6	30000
Good Hope	....	....	....
Hayden Gold	65	66	....
Ida May	....	....	....
Lexington	....	....	....
Magnet Rock	....	1	12000
Marion Gold	....	....	....
Mount Rosa	12½	15	....
Mobile	....	....	....
New Haven	1½	1¾	23750
Oriole	60	100	....
Pilgrim Con.	2¾	3¼	3000
Trachyte	1¾	2	90500

WHITE PINE.

BADGER CREEK, BRAY MOUNTAIN AND TURRET ALL LOOKING UP.

Two Shafts Going Down on the A. W. and Volunteer Claims—Located a Short Distance from Town of Ashcroft—A 400-Foot Tunnel for Columbia Group—Wide Veins with Average Values of $18 and $20 per Ton—A Shipment to be Made to Pueblo from the Silver Glance.

Special to the Gazette.

Whitepine, Colo., Aug. 18.—Messrs. Stover, Campbell & Co. have recently purchased a one-third interest in the Silver Glance, joining the Freckle group. The owners will push development and prospect this promising vein, from which assays show that ten ounces have been obtained. There is a 50-foot shaft and another just started which is down 17 feet. A fine looking ore chute has been opened up in the new shaft and any ore is in sight which is being sorted. A shipment will be made to the Pueblo smelters.

The Nile and Amazon, owned by Messrs. Clarke and Kendall, have been developed by additional work on the veins, which are of mammoth size. They are considered the largest veins on Cameron side. A 12 mill run has been obtained from these veins.

The Colorado Gold Mining and Milling company, operating on Badger creek, has completed arrangements for the development on the Columbia group, upon which a little amount of development has been done. On the Columbia the claim which has been prospected to most there being a fissure vein and several feet of ordinary pay will run a 400-foot tunnel to cut the veins. C. P. Miller, superintendent, is sinking for the tunnel and will commence as soon as completed to run the tunnel. The men will be employed and work will be continued until the vein has been cut which will be close to 500 feet from where the ore chute drops on the mines. The ore is good quality and carries from 10 per cent copper perhaps and will average between $18 and $20.

The A. W. and the Volunteer, owned by J. W. Wilson and H. S. Samuels, will be worked by two shifts which will be [illegible] dyke, which extends the entire length of these claims. The property is heavily mineralized and assays well across the vein. These properties lie on the south side of Bray mountain and are about three-fourths of a mile from Whitepine.

The Little Ruth at Turret, is being worked by Pierce Chase. There has already been a good deal of development done on this claim and a recent shipment netted $40.

The Jack Rock, owned by Ho Hoe, is being actively developed into a shipper and ore for the shipment is already sacked for shipment.

There have recently been 21 claims sold in the Turret district and the annual development work has been contracted for.

A large crowd attended the amusements at Prospect Lake yesterday. The events were interesting and well contested. The boat race and swimming race was won by W. H. Shoup, 30 yards swimming race won by Mr. Parks. There was a splendid exhibition of fancy swimming by Mr. Butler and a fine exhibition by Mr. Kidd. One of the most interesting events was the tub race, pursuit race by two teams. The course was around the lake beginning and ending at the island.

Separate Sales.

MINES—Argentum, 100 at 21; Cripple Creek Consolidated, 1,000 at 8½; Elkton, 200 at $1.05, 500 at $1.09, 200 at $1.10, 100 at $1.11; El Paso, 200 at 3, 1,000 at 3¼, 100 at 3½; Jack Pot, 17 at 10, 1,000 at 10½, 2,000 at 11; Lillie, 1,000 at 24½; Maton, 2,500 at 21; Moon Anchor, 500 at $1.11, 2,000 at $1.12, 500 at $1.13, 1,000 at $1.14, 500 at $1.16½, 500 at $1.17½, 500 at $1.18, 1,000 at $1.12, 500 at $1.13½; Portland, 1,000 at $1.22, 1,000 at $1.23; Prince Albert, 500 at 3½; Specimen, 500 at 4; Theresa, 500 at 6½; Union, 500 at 15; Work, 1,000 at 8, 2,000 at 8½.

PROSPECTS—Altamont, 500 at 2½; Fanny Rawlings, 1,000 at 29; Findley, 5,000 at 6; New Haven, 5,000 at 1½; Trachyte, 31,000 at 2½; Princess, Gold Foil at 2½, 5,000 at [illegible].

UNLISTED—Butler, 200 at 2½; Independence T. & M., 500 at 65; Kimberly, 500 at 1½; Lincoln Gold, 100 at 12½; Empire State, 1,000 at 50 per 100; Enterprise, 1,000 at [illegible]; Sacramento, 1,000 at 2½; Columbine Victor, 1,000 at 17; Flower of the West, 2,000 at 20 per 100; Golden Eagle, 1,000 at 2; Gold Coin, 1,500 at [illegible]; Mt. Beauty, 12,000 at 2; [illegible] at 2; Colorado City and Manitou, [illegible]; Blue Bird, 5,000 at 2½; Paul R., 2,000 at 3; Republic, 18,000; Republic, 4,000 at [illegible]; Cripple Creek Consolidated 10,000 at [illegible]; C. K. & N., 11,000 at 85 per 1,000; [illegible] at $5.50 per 1,000; Colfax, [illegible] at 3½; Cooper Mountain, 2,000 at 2½; [illegible] at 2½ and at 1½; Garfield Consolidated 10,000 at 1.

complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief herein demanded.

Given under my hand and the seal of said court, at Colorado Springs, (Seal.) in said county, this 9th day of August, A. D. 1898.

Clay H. White, Clerk.
By H. M. Mason, Deputy.

James Owens, Attorney.
First publication Aug. 16, 1898.
Last publication Sept. 6, 1898.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of James M. Willcox, Deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed executor of the last will and testament of James M. Willcox, late of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, at the September term, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this 2d day of August, A. D., 1898.
James M. Willcox, Executor.

SUMMONS.

State of Colorado, County of El Paso ss. In the County Court.

W. P. Seeds and A. E. Parker, partners as Seeds & Parker, plaintiffs, versus L. H. Jewell, defendant, Summons.

The People of the State of Colorado, to L. H. Jewell, the defendant above named, Greeting:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the county court of El Paso county, state of Colorado, and answer the complaint therein within twenty days after the service hereof, if served within this county; or, if served out of this county, or by publication, within thirty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of service; or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of the complaint, and if a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action be not served with this summons, or if the service hereof be made out of this state, then ten days additional to the time hereinabove specified for appearance and answer will be allowed before the taking of judgment by default as aforesaid.

The said action is brought by the above named plaintiffs to recover a judgment against you for the sum of $125.80 with interest thereon at 8 per cent. per annum from this date, and for costs of suit; for and on account of services rendered by plaintiffs to defendant at his request, and for use of telephone furnished to defendant at his request; as will more fully appear from the complaint in said action, to which reference is hereby made and a copy of which is hereto attached.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear, and to answer the said complaint as above required, the said complainant will apply to the court for the relief therein demanded.

Given under my hand and the seal of said court, at Colorado Springs, (Seal.) in said county, this 11th day of July, A. D. 1898.

Clay H. White, Clerk.
By H. M. Mason, Deputy.

Seeds & Parker, Cripple Creek, Colo.
First publication Aug. 16, 1898.
Last publication Sept. 6, 1898.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Tuesday, August 30th, 1898, at 1 o'clock p. m., to cover costs of pasturage one sorrel mule, 8 years old, crop off both ears, weight 900 pounds. Wm. H. Tucker, Chico Basin, Colo.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a special execution on lien foreclosure issued out of the clerk's office of the district court of El Paso county and state of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of thirty-five hundred twenty-nine and seventy hundredths ($3529.70) dollars and costs of suit, together with interest amounting to $129.20 and attorneys' fees as allowed in said decree amounting to one hundred dollars, the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against The Marinette Mining company, in favor of The Colorado Trading and Transfer company, which said amount was by order and decree of said court, declared to be a lien upon the premises hereinafter described, and in the order and decree had and entered of record in said court in behalf of said plaintiff, to wit:

The Abe Lincoln lode mining claim, U. S. survey No. 9643, situate in the Cripple Creek mining district, El Paso county, Colorado.

And it appearing that, in and by said order and decree, it was also adjudged and decreed by the court, that the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said lien, damages and costs be sold.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale at public auction, the above described property, on Wednesday, the 24th day of August, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the sheriff's office, in the city of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs, this 24th day of July, A. D. 1898. W. S. Boynton,
Sheriff of El Paso County, Colo.
By W. L. Cook, Under Sheriff.
Blackmer & McAllister, Attorneys.
First publication Aug. 2, 1898.
Last publication Aug. 23, 1898.

SUMMONS.

State of Colorado, County of El Paso, ss. In the County Court.

Emma J. Clark, plaintiff, versus John A. Clark, defendant, Summons.

The People of the State of Colorado, to John A. Clark, the defendant above named, Greeting:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the county court of El Paso county, state of Colorado, and answer the complaint therein within thirty days after the service hereof, if served within the state of Colorado, or by publication, if served out of the state of Colorado, within fifty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of service, or said action may be regularly set for trial the same as though such appearance had been made and issue had upon such complaint.

The said action is brought by plaintiff to obtain a decree of divorce, dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between plaintiff and defendant, on the ground of non-support, as will more fully appear from complaint in said action to which reference is here made and a copy of which is hereto attached.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear, and to answer the said